**JACK BRAND PILSENER**

BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

**B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,**

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,773—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1899.

Established 1818.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

**PETER F. HEERING'S**

COPENHAGEN

**CHERRY BRANDY.**

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY, Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th October, 1899.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE. WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Lendon | 18th Nov. |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 25th ,, |
| M. L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 2nd Dec. |
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 9th ,, |
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. Gordon | 16th ,, |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | L. M. Wibmer | 23rd ,, |
| M. L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 30th ,, |
|  |  |  | 1900. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 6th Jan. |
| M. L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 13th ,, |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Lendon | 20th ,, |
| M. L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 27th ,, |
| * ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 3rd Feb. |
| M. L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Lendon | 10th ,, |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 17th ,, |
| M. L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 24th ,, |
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 3rd Mar. |
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 10th ,, |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 17th ,, |
| M. L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 24th ,, |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 31st ,, |
| M. L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 7th April. |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Morovich | 4,213 | 1st Dec. 1899. |
| IMPERATOR | G. Klausberger | 4,140 | 1st Jan. 1900. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Morovich | 4,213 | 1st Feb. 1900. |

|  | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| *MARIA VALERIE. | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 16th Nov., 1899. |
| POSEIDON | A. Leva | 3,878 | 7th Dec., 1899. |
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 7th Jan., 1900. |

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

|  | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

|  | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960. | Rs. 575. |
| Available for 12 months | ,, 1,060. | ,, 635. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,253 | 20th Nov., 1899. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 8, 1899.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

### LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 14th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 18th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 1st December.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 17th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 15th November.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th November, 1899.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT. VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TONKIN | 6,300 | Vaquier | 21st Nov. 1899. |
| ANNAM | 6,300 | Lecoispellier | 19th Dec. 1899. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 16th Jan. 1900. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "EARNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Durande to sail on or about the 15th November, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road,
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the lightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 2. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

### SILVER AND GOLD JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & CO., LD., invite attention to their fine Stock of best London-made Gold and Silver Jewellery. The Stock is kept up to date by frequent additions of new Goods from Home, and is in many respects equal to the best selections which are to be seen in the leading Houses in England.

**TREACHER & CO., LD.,**

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

LARGEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

VARIETIES OF

PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES

FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS:—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS,
AND OTHERS.

☞ COMPARE PRICES ☜

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12-6.

EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.

JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11

Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

### BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

**McDOWELL AND CO., LD.**

MADRAS. LONDON.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

### R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

|  | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 6 |

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

### FREE BY POST.

NEW CATALOGUE OF

Watches,
Clocks,
Jewellery,
Optics,
Silverware,
Electro-plate,
Pianofortes,
Musical boxes,
Bicycles and tricycles.

**MARCKS & CO., LD.,**

BOMBAY AND POONA.

### ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-coducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
,, The United States Metallic Packing Company.
,, Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

**J. W. HEPWORTH,** SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
**D LONGWORTH,** ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

### J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED

### DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

|  | Rs. | a. | p. |  | Rs. | a |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb. | 2 | 0 | 0 | ORANGE PEKOE Per lb. | 1 | 0 |
| ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ,, | 1 | 12 | 0 | PEKOE ,, | 0 | 14 |
| GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ,, | 1 | 8 | 0 | PEKOE SOUCHONG ,, | 0 | 12 |
| FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ,, | 1 | 4 | 0 | SOUCHONG ,, | 0 | 10 |

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

**RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,**

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MARIA VALERIA," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 15.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

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TO BE LET

SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW

AT MALABAR HILL,

Apply, care of MANAGER," Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING)

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER REQUIRED FOR ONE YEAR FROM 1st APRIL, 1900.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on THURSDAY, 30th November, 1899, Sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER, English and Indian Manufacture required by the Company for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections, for delivery at Bombay.

2. Forms of Tenders giving full particulars of requirements and conditons on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 (two), for each Form. Samples are available for inspection at this Office, Parel.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery and Paper for B. B. and C. I Railway and R.-M. Railway," and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees 1,000 (one thousand), in currency notes with each Tender. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. R. ilway Company.

4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items and the tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEORGE K. SPENCER,
Acting Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th November, 1899.

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NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. AMRITRAO ABAJI JOSHI has Contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of land or oart with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Purbhadevi Road, Lower Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 148, New No. 3744, Old Survey No. 416, and 417, New Survey No. 1774, tenure pension and tax ground, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. No. 2751 and 2752 and Street No. 216 and 217, and is bounded on the East by the oart of Manuel Gonsalves and others, on the West by the oart of Bhat Ramchandra, on the North by the Bazaar Road, and on the South by the oart of Cowasji Rustomji Patel, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Gungadhur Vithoba and his tenants. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance lease will, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date her of at the following address, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any—Dated this 11th day of November, 1899.

ABRAHAM SOLOMON,
Care of Messrs. E. D. SASSOON and Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

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THE CHANDUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Chandur Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on Tuesday, the 14th day of November 1899, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes following, namely :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st August 1899.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint and Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th day of November 1899 to the 14th day of November 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMNADASS MATHURADASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

---

A NEW ATTRACTION.

TARAPOREVALA,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY,

have added A NEW DEPARTMENT OF TOYS for the coming Xmas Season.

MECHANICAL TOYS QUITE THE LATEST,

At an UNEXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP RATE.

SPECIAL QUOTATION TO LARGE BUYERS.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

---

OUR SPECIAL BOXES OF XMAS CARDS,

FOR Rs. 1-8-0,
ONE RUPEE,
TWELVE ANNAS,
AND EIGHT ANNAS,

OFFER EXCEPTIONAL VALUE FOR THE PRICE.

60,000 BOXES SOLD LAST SEASON.

Before buying XMAS CARDS for this season ELSEWHERE fail not to see OUR GRAND COLLECTION FOR 1899-1900.

A clever series of forty different characters in "the skirt up" cards for bachelors and others, now selling by hundreds every day. Try to secure some at once.

CALENDARS AND BOOKLETS.

OUR PRICES IN THIS LINE NOW TAKE A LOT OF BEATING.

FANCY CALENDARS,
LADDER CALENDARS,
BLOCK CALENDARS AND TURN OVER CALENDARS.

Prices 8 Annas, One Rupee & Rs. 2-8.

THOUSANDS OF NEW DESIGNS AND NEW IDEAS.

QUITE THE LATEST AND UP-TO-DATE COMIC CARDS.

TOO MUCH OF FUN,
PLENTY TO LAUGH,

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SHORT SEASON ONLY.

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MR. BERTRAM has had the honour of being commanded to appear before

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On THREE Several Occasions at WINDSOR CASTLE, OSBORNE, and BALMORAL,

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TO PERFORM BEFORE

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Mr. BERTRAM in GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA has been universally acknowledged to be the Premier Prestidigitateur of the Century.

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care of KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

Doors open 9—Commence 9-30.

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*RE* THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING CO., LD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

WHEREAS the Accounts of the above-named Company are being finally closed, NOTICE is hereby given that ANY PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the said Company, must submit the same to the Undersigned at their Office, 21, Hornby Row, Fort, on or before 30th NOVEMBER, 1899, after which date no CLAIMS will be entertained.

EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETHNA,
BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 11th November, 1899.

---

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY. ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 96-2250 OF 1897.

BHICAJI SORABJI READER, Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, now residing at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay..........Plaintiff.

VERSUS

DOSIBAI DHUNJISHA MASTER, Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, now residing at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay..........Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 30th day of May, 1899, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff above named :

All that piece or parcel of hilly land called Golanji Hill, situate at Bombay, in Parel, within the registration subdistrict of Bombay, admeasuring about thirty thousand one hundred and thirty-two square yards and four-ninths of a square yard, and registered in the books of the Municipality of Bombay, in the name of Rustomji Sorabji, under Ward Nos. 2469 (1), 2469 (2) and 1471, and Street Nos. 1163, 1163A and 1165, and which is bounded as follows:—On the north by Karimbis foras land, at present partly belonging to Shivalal Motilal and partly to the representatives of the late Morarji Gocaldas, on the east by the Christian Burial-ground, on the south by the Golanji Hill Road, and on the west by the land blonging to Shivalal Motilal, and was formerly in the occupation of the said Rustomji Sorabji, and now in the possession of the heirs of the mortgagee, Muncherji Framji Cama.

Notice is hereby given to all PERSONS having rights in or charges or claim on above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1899.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Assistant Commissioner.

---

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

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MORNING AND NOON

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ALSO

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Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
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Wholesale Agent in India for
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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz.:—Rosa Bonheur, Meissionier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

PALE BLUE, Pink, White, Heliotrope Pink and Butcher Blue are the favourite colours for our well-known SOFT FRONTED SHIRTS with Stiff Cuffs. Six for Rs. 24. New Stock just in.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a spacious will-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

ALL CYCLISTS are invited to apply for our NEW LIST of CYCLE ACCESSORIES. Prices revised all round.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane Bombay.

MUSICAL PAPER WEIGHTS, Rs. 15. Musical Lady's Fancy Jewellery Boxes with lock and key, Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.—STEIFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects, BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")

Patronized by Royalty.

## "THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any-one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdall C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

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BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 40,00,000 |
| RESERVES AND REST | 11,13,575 |
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

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N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

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INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £300,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 110,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

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G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 24 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens | 12,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | ,, | 12,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ,, | 7,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Bombay.

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9 MILLIONS STERLING.

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Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

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INTENDING ASSURERS

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THE

Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS

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Claims Paid Over

NINETY LACS,

Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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| POMMERY AND GRENO | Rheims. |
| VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL | Leith. |
| DEUTZ & GELDERMANN | Ay. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR | Côtes d'Or. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| ANDREW ROWAN | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co. | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL | Budapest. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER | Vöslau. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| EMIL POHL & Co. | London. |
| W. DOYLE | London. |
| GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co. | London. |
| HENRY WHITEWAY & Co. | Whimple. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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COGNAC BRANDY,

ASK FOR

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shipped in Cases.

! NONE BETTER !

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
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| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 55 |
| Half-yearly | ,, 25 | Half-yearly | ,, 30 |
| Quarterly | ,, 13 | Quarterly | ,, 15 |
| Monthly | ,, 5 | Monthly | 6 |

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | ,, 29 | Half-yearly | ,, 32 |
| Quarterly | ,, 16 | Quarterly | ,, 18 |
| Monthly | ,, 6 | Monthly | ,, 6-8 |

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|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 |
| Second do. | ,, 2- |
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| Fourth and succeeding insertions | As. 2 per |

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

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| First insertion | As. 8 per line |
| Second do | ,, 4½ |
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line | ,, 0-8 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

*Post Free.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 |
| Half-yearly | ,, 6 |
| Quarterly | ,, 3 |

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

WEEKLY BUDGET.

*Post Free.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 |
| Half-yearly | ,, 6 |
| Quarterly | ,, 3 |

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## NOTICES.

**KING, KING & Co.,**
BOMBAY.
**KING, HAMILTON & Co.,**
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 300. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
**HENRY S. KING & CO.**

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
„ 5 „ „ „ 3 „
„ 4 „ „ „ 2 „

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

**LANOWLI HOTEL.**
EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUSINE
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

**GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.**

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT ! ! !

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

**TO LOVERS OF ART.**

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
**BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY**
ESPLANADE ROAD.
Opposite Bombay Club.

**DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES**
REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turpin Side | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 12 |
| With Cur | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S
Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Nickel. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 8-12m., 9-14a. Low water, 2-5m., 2-37a.
Railway Commission, Secretariat.
Wadia Mills Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Chandur Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m.
Lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Moonlight Band at the Esplanade Bandstand, 8 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Mr. Bertram's performance, 9-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 4-45.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Ernest Simons, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m., on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Mr. D. Houghton, who resides at Apollo Street, has reported to the police the theft of a diamond and ruby gold ring valued at Rs. 250 and a diamond and ruby gold brooch of the value of Rs. 340. The articles had been placed by his wife in a toilet box on her dressing table and were found missing on the 8th instant. The complainant has since searched the house but could not find the ornaments. A boy named Prag Morar and an Ayah named Gungoo, left the complainant's service on the 3rd and 5th instant, respectively.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A NEPHEW.—Jalal Cumroodin, a Mahomedan resident of Sewree, reported to the police on Saturday last that his nephew Mahomed Shaik Dawood, aged about fourteen years, ran away from home on the 8th instant, in company with a friend of his own age named Habib Mir Goojar Khan, and that on the night of the 10th idem he (complainant) discovered Rs. 370 in currency notes had been abstracted from his box. The nephew and his companion were believed to have gone to Poona, and a policeman has been despatched thither to make inquiries about them.

MR. JIVANJI MODI'S LECTURE.—The opening lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, by Shamsul Ulma Jivanji Jamsetji Modi, B.A. The topic selected for the evening is "Meteors." The lecture will be illustrated by exhibiting some Meteoric stones, and is open to the public, front seats in the Hall being reserved for members of the Mandali and the gallery being reserved for ladies.

PARSEE AUDITOR OF THE KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.—Mr. Eracbshaw Nanabhoy Nusserwanji Khareghat, B.A., has been appointed Auditor and Head Accountant to the Karachi Municipality, on a monthly salary of Rs. 300. Mr. Khareghat, whose University career has been a very successful one, has also passed with honours of the high accountancy examination held under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Left Right | Hume |
| Overture | The Barber of Seville | Rossini |
| Selection | La Sonnambula | Bellini |
| Valse | Moths | Lincke |
| Selection | Little Christopher Columbus | Caryll |
| Polka | Borne Bouche | Waldtenfel |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT IN A MOSQUE.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Adamji Alibhoy, a Borah, was charged at the instance of Inspector Gannon, with stealing "a koran" (a book of prayer) valued at Rs. 2-8 from a mosque in Doctor Street. From the evidence given by the custodian of the mosque, it appears that on the morning of the 10th instant, accused was seen leaving the premises of the mosque with the "koran" under his arm. He was arrested and given into police custody. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted five previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

PROJECTING KINETOSCOPE.—The first exhibition of this latest scientific wonder was shown at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday evening before a crowded audience. The theatre was densely packed and being lit up by electric light presented a very picturesque view. Some of the films shown were most amusing and were loudly applauded. Twenty films in all were exhibited, which is said to be the largest number ever shown at a time in Bombay, and as it will be seen from an advertisement of this machine in the usual columns, the number for this evening to be exhibited is increased to 25. The entertainment is to be repeated shortly with great changes and some additional new plates.

MOONLIGHT BAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard and Officers, the and of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 8 p.m.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quickstep | Under the double Eagle | F. Wagner. |
| Lancers from | The Geisha | Coote. |
| Descriptive Piece | March across the Desert | Pridhan. |
| Valse | Tout en Rose | Waldteufel. |
| Selection from | Romeo and Juliet | Gounod. |
| *a* Romance for 2 Cornets | Don't forget me | C. Pinsuti. |
| *b* Graceful Dance | Edina | Vandervell. |
| Valse Militaire | | Josef Meissler. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

## THE FEAST OF OUR LADY OF GLORY.

ON Sunday, the annual titular feast of our Lady of Glory, took place at the Cathedral of Mazagon, preceded by novenas and solemn vespers.

There were morning and evening services held in the Church during the novenas, and different well known preachers were selected each day.

The solemn high mass began at 10 a.m.; the celebrant being Rev. S. de Souza, Vicar of Cabul, accolyted by the two newly ordained deacons, Messrs. B. F. Mendonca, and N. Monteiro. At the Gospel, Rev. L. M. Simeens, the vice-rector of the Seminary of Damaun, delivered an impressive and eloquent panegyric of the Virgin which was listened to by the enlightened audience with wrapt attention.

The church was tastefully decorated and profusely illuminated, and the ceremonies were witnessed by a large number of Catholics, headed by the Portuguese Consul. The Vicar-General and the Governor of the Diocese, the Very Rev. Father Faria carried the Blessed Sacrament in procession and gave the benediction at the conclusion of the ceremony at 12-30 noon. Hayden's No. 2 Mass was selected for the occasion.

## CHHOI SILK MILL COMPANY, LD.

THE fourth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 13, Bank Street, Fort, Mr. Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their report on the working of the Company's Mill for the year ended 30th June, 1899, together with the audited statements of accounts for the same period. Your directors are glad to inform you that the profit for the year under report comes to Rs. 61,905-7-4, including the amount of Rs. 6,838-11-11 brought forward from the previous year's account. Taking into account the prevalence of plague throughout the year and the depressed state of the Rangoon market, this result, the directors hope, will be considered satisfactory. Your directors recommend appropriating the above amount as under:—Dividend at Rs. 30 per share Free of income tax, Rs. 30,000-0-0; depreciation account, Rs. 10,000-0-0; reserve fund, Rs. 10,000-0-0; outstanding debt guarantee fund, Rs. 5,000-0-0; insurance fund, Rs. 1,000-0-0; bonus to staff, Rs. 500-0-0. To carry forward Rs. 5,405-7-4. Total Rs. 61,905-7-4. Your directors beg to report that they are carrying out an extension of the present mill building for the accommodation for new machinery. The total cost of this extention together with the machinery, your directors hope, will not exceed the amount of Rs. 60,000. The Company's property together with stock of silk yarn, silk cloth, wastes, and stores, &c., is fully insured against fire for Rs. 5,94,000. Two of the directors Messrs. Hormusji Shapurji Seervai, and Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria, retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The above report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. Two of the directors Messrs. Hormusji Shapurji Seervai and Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the Company. Mr. Hormusji Eduljí Davar was re-appointed auditor and his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 150 per annum. A bonus of Rs. 150 was sanctioned to be distributed amongst the staff. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Secretaries and Agents for the satisfactory management of the Company's affairs. The meeting dispersed with the usual compliments to the chairman.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

## A NEW PROPHET.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged Mahomed Rasoolallah Abdulla, a Mahomedan fakir, aged 28, with being a person without ostensible means of subsistence and uttering words with intent to wound religious feelings. The evidence showed that the accused was in the habit of wandering about the city during day time and at night used to sleep on the footpath near the Crawford Markets. Some time ago he went to certain shopkeepers of the Market and informed them that he was the prophet Mahomed just arrived from Medina. He had been sent by God to preach his new faith and he asked his hearers to follow his tenets. Witnesses for the prosecution deposed that large crowds of people used to collect round the man and his utterances caused a great deal of sensation and excitement among the ignorant class of the Mahomedan community. Some people considered him as demented and were in favour of having him sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Subsequently the accused's utterances were published in a vernacular paper, and the matter having been brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Police the proceedings were instituted. The accused stated in his defence that the evidence given by the witnesses was not true. His name was Mahomed Rasulallah Abdulla, which resembled the name of the Prophet Mahomed. He had never said that he was the Prophet. On the contrary, when he went to the Crawford Market some of the Mahomedan shopkeepers came to him, put him on oath, and asked him to give his name, which he did. He had not committed any offence. The Magistrate discharged the accused on the second charge, but convicted him on the first and called upon him to furnish a surety for Rs. 25 for good behaviour for a period of six months. The accused having expressed his inability to produce a surety, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## ENTERTAINMENT AT STATION HOSPITAL, COLABA.

THANKS to the generosity and kindness of Mr. Charles Bertram, all the patients of the above, who could be moved without risk, with the hospital staff, were treated to an exceptionally pleasant hour and a half on Saturday afternoon. B. ward was turned out for the occasion and so arranged that all present, even some confined to bed, were able to enjoy the entertainment. An ordinary table covered with a green baize cloth, and a screen, were the only paraphernalia required, everything being done slowly, (hence well done, as Mr. Bertram was careful to explain) and in front of everyone, so that no one should be deceived, though it is needless to say all were more or less mystified, and many utterly failed to carry out his directions, although he showed them "how it was done." This was especially the case with the Zulu wedding rings, (which resembled so closely the young man's love in that they had no end, as well as the young woman's affection in that they had not beginning) These were made to assume all sorts of shapes and designs in the hands of Mr. Bertram, before and close to the eyes of his enchanted audience, as he moved about between the beds and forms so that every one could see exactly how it was being done,—truly it was "Wonderful"! "Marvellous" for with all their desire to show themselves apt pupils, those who were handed some of the rings utterly failed to make one ring pass within the other, or separate them when once he joined them together.

But perhaps the sleight of hand was most marked in the manipulation of a pack of cards, which seemed to change their size and shape without much difficulty. How these were given out amongst the patients, returned to the pack and shuffled after the "mesmeric, fluence" (whatever that may be,) had passed between the holder of a card and the holder of the pack, then each card separately named, was, it is needless to say, a poser, but it was done. A very excellent piece of deception was the manner in which a borrowed and marked coin found its way into the inner of three envelopes, all sealed, cut from the outside sheet of "The Critic," though to all appearence the cover was only scrunched up in the performer's brawny fist, while his upturned sleeves showed how his methods differed from those of the notable Heathen Chinee.

It is needless to say that repeated applause testified to the appreciation of his audience, who one and all thus gratefully acknowledged their thanks to Mr. Bertram for kindly helping them to pass through a weary afternoon pleasantly and make them forget for a time the pains and aches that kept them within the hospital walls and away from their more fortunate comrades in barracks.

## TRAGEDY IN POONA.

A SENSATIONAL tragedy was enacted on Friday night, in Dwyer Lane, when Bapoo Ramjee, a servant in the employ of Captain Morris, Royal Artillery, stationed at Kirkee, fired three shots in quick succession with a revolver at a Soortee woman and mortally wounded her. According to a Poona paper from the confession made by the accused before Major Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, on Saturday morning, it would appear that he had been keeping the woman Sundree, who had resided in Nana's peit. For 8 or 9 days past there had been some disagreement between him and Sundree, and he therefore resolved to kill her. With that intention he took a revolver from his master's house on the evening of the 10th inst. Not meeting her at home he waited at her house until she returned. He and she then went to Napier Road to his father's place. There as his mother abused him on account of his conduct he became much irritated and advancing on Sundree fired a shot at her. On receiving that shot she began to run away and he fired another shot at her. Ere he could fire the third shot he was seized by a pattawalla, his mother and sister, and the revolver having been snatched away from him, he was locked in a room. When he had cooled down they set him free and he went and fetched a carriage and conveyed Sundree to the Sassoon Hospital. The woman has since died.

## AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL INDIA.

THERE was a slight accident on the Guna-Baran Railway on Friday 11th November, the engine being derailed at Baran and traffic suspended for four hours. The train was, however, able to make up time and reached Bina junction in time to catch the mail for Bombay.

The Director-General of Railways in India proceeds to Kotah in order to inspect the proposed line from Baran to Kotah, and decide upon the position for the large bridge which will have to be built across the Chambal River at Kotah. Three positions have been selected for this bridge by the engineers. The first is just outside the western walls of the town—this situation is probably the one most favoured by the Durbar and merchants of Kotah City. from an engineering point of view it will entail heavy work as the station and buildings would have to be built on sheet rock, and cuttings and approaches would entail very heavy labour through solid trap rock; it has also the disadvantage that any bridge built across the river here would be unnecessarily high and expensive. The second selected spot for the crossing is where the present bridge of boats stands—for this situation the station would lie between the city and the cantonment part of Kotah where the Maharao's new palace, the residency and private houses of a few sirdars and European officers are situated. At this spot the bridge would need to be a fairly high one, but the approaches are good. The third and last spot selected is further down the river, situated about two miles from the contonment and about four miles from the city. From an engineering point of view this is the best and easiest spot for crossing, and a bridge built here would be infinitely cheaper than one built at either of the other selected spot, but the one drawback is its distance from Kotah City. The wishes of the Chief of Kotah and the convenience of its inhabitants have however to be consulted. The final decision about the point of crossing will probably be decided upon during the visit of the director-General of Railways to Kotah.

The earth works of the Baran-Kotah Section of the line will probably be commenced at once we hear as a famine relief work. The earth-work of the Kotah-Ajmere Section has been commenced already.

The survey of the Sipri-Sheopur extension of the Maharaja Scindia's Light Railway from Gwalior to Sipri is proceeding apace, but it has not yet been decided when the work of construction shall commence. The fugitive Marwaris on the march for work have, however, got khubber in some mysterious way of possible work at Sipri, and many are slowly wending their way there. The Subah of Sheopur has been badly mauled by a panther, but no particulars are yet to hand as to how the accident happened. One hears vague rumours of a few deaths from starvation having occurred in out-of-the-way districts—but nothing definite is known. As usual the beggar community, who never do a hand's turn of work all their lives, and who live on the generosity of charitable natives in days of plenty, are showing evident signs of the hard times—their ribs are appearing through their skins, and they are beginning to look starved and pinched—even now these *pariahs* refuse work when any is offered them and prefer idleness and starvation to work and sufficiency of food.

The native astrologers are busy predicting all sorts of events that are about to happen in connection with the approaching showers of stars this month, and are probably reaping in a golden harvests from the superstitious Hindu classes who all seem restless and uneasy about the near future. The Mahomedan races, however, seem to pay no attention to these prophecies. The cold weather has fairly set in now, and in the early morning slight hoar frosts are visible on the ground.—"Pioneer."

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

## THANA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, Nov. 12.

MR. JAMES E. DOWN, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, arrived here from Poona on Sunday last and he inspected the Thana Police under Mr. H. Pogson and Khan Bahadur Rustamji Hormasji Kotwal on the following morning. He left for Surat on tour of inspection of the Police in the Southern Gujrat, *via* Bombay, yesterday.

The transfer of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, First Assistant Collector, Thana, to the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, has been cancelled. Mr. G. Monteath, Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate has been empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Mr. Framji Rastamji Desai returned from leave and received charge of his office from Mr. G. M. Ryan, at Bandora, as Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, on the 3rd instant.

Mr. Lawrence, Collector of Thana, sent for Messrs. Kotwal and Pundit, the two old Native Officers holding gazetted appointments at Thana, to his office on Monday and saw them personally, whether they are now capable to carry out their respective duties, as the extension of service granted to them for one year will expire on the 31st December next. Both Mr. Kotwal and Mr. Pundit have, it is said, been recommended again to Government for a further term of one year each.

Moulvi Bagdadi Saheb of Upper India, who was here the other day and preached in Mahaghiri Street near the Surveyor's house, left for Mahim and Bombay on Monday last. The Moulvi had, according to his own statement, a long discussion with Moulvi Abdul Hucq about Wahabeism (Deism) at Calcutta before the local Police there, a couple of years ago. He preaches very freely to the followers of Islam on the doctrine of Mahomet.

Azam Shaik Abdulla Mahomed Ali, Round Guard of Ghore Bunder forests in Thana, arrested Bajar Sinvar, a Koli of Charkhal, for stealing about a dozen young mango plants, worth Rs. 20, from the reserved forests of Government. The accused was tried by Mr. Dabholkar, Second Class Magistrate of Bandora, and fined Rs. 30 last week.

Ania Ghamaji Sonar was tried by Mr. Anna Gopal Kotwal, Town Magistrate, for giving false evidence in judicial proceedings before Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte, First Class Special Magistrate of Thana. He was on conviction sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, on Friday last.

Seven births and twenty-four deaths (including four deaths from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There are now seven patients in the Plague Hospital. Six patients have recovered and they were discharged on Wednesday, and there are five persons in the observation camp to-day. There have been six cases and four deaths from plague here, since Sunday last. The thermometer readings ranged from 67 to 89 degrees in shade at Thana yesterday.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE Third and Fourth Competitions held at Coorla last week were well patronised there being nearly thirty members present. The following are some of the scores:—

| Names | Range 300 yds. Points |
|---|---|
| Corpl A Rhenius | 22a |
| Sergt Major J R Owens | 22b |
| Sergt R W R Penington | 22c |
| Gr A J Herbert | 21d |
| Gr Thomason | 21 |
| Corpl C F Spencer | 20 |

a Wins 1st spoon and Dewar Cup
b Handicapped 2 points)
c Wins 2nd spoon
d Wins 3rd spoon

| Names. | Range 400 yds. Points. |
|---|---|
| Br A H Muir | 27a |
| Sergt R W R Pennington | 27b |
| Gr J R Saunders | 25c |
| Gr A C Thomson | 24 |
| Sergt Major J R Owens | 24d |
| Gr J R Allen | 24 |

a Handicapped 2 points, wins 1st spoon
b Handicapped 2 points, wins 2nd spoon
c Wins 3rd spoon
d Handicapped 2 points
The next Competitions will be fired at 200 and 300 yar's.

## INVESTITURE OF THE RAJA OF JHIND.

THE Raja of Jhind has just attained his majority, and on Friday afternoon a ceremonial durbar was held at Lahore at which Sir Mackworth Young relieved the Council of Regency of its responsibilities, and transferred them to the newly-fledged Raja. In making the investiture the Lieutenant-Governor, after eulogising the historic loyalty of the house of Jhind said: "The British Government stands in the position of guardian to every minor Chief when deprived of his natural guardian. This position has not always hitherto been asserted in the Punjab, but it is one which rests between the Native States and the Paramount Power, and is in accordance with, and not contrary to, the existing sands. The British Government has never agreed, and never can agree, to forego the sacred trust imposed upon it by Providence of regulating the training of a minor chief where this becomes necessary with a view to qualify him for the administration of his State, and it is in pursuance of the same principle, namely, the responsibility of the Paramount Power for the general welfare of the dependant Native States that the Governor-General in Council has approved of the proposal of the Punjab Government to impose for such time as may be necessary, a limitation on the powers which I am this day authorised to confer upon Raja Ranbir Singh. It is because it heartily desires the maintenance of the rights and privileges of the Jhind State, as well as because it regards with a parental solicitude the welfare of the Raja and the people, that the British Government hesitates to commit the full powers unreservedly to one so inexperienced, and who, until quite recently, was a mere child in his tastes and interests. The Raja will be invested with the powers of a ruling Chief of the house of Jhind, but will for a time be required in exercising them to follow the advice of a British officer, through whom the Government will for such time carry on its political relations with the State. Mr. Irvine, who has shown his fitness for the post during the past year will be the officer appointed, and I have every hope that with his assistance the Raja will make a good start."

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

### SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 13th November, 1899.

There will be drill for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday the 14th inst., and Thursday the 16th inst., at 7 a.m. Plain clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th November, 1899.

1. The Drills &c; for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Byculla School:—At 4-30 p.m. on Thursday the 16th inst.
(2) St. Mary's College:—At 4-15 p.m to-day (Tuesday) the 14th instant, and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday, the 16th instant.
(3) Cathedral High School:—At 3-45 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) the 14th instant, and on Thursday the 16th instant.
(4) Byculla Scottish School:—At 3-30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) the 15th instant.
(5) John Connon School:—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday, the 17th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

2. The Battalion Parade on Saturday next the 18th instant, Time and place to be notified hereafter.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Co.:—No. 4691 Vol C R C Carrington.

4. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned N.-C. Officer and Volunteer:—Corpl W Limpus and Vol J Limpus from 13th November 1899 to 31st March 1900.

5. Battalion Orders No. 5 and 6 of 10th November 1899 are hereby cancelled.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th November, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Co (Town Hall Compound).
To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.
No. 2 Co (Nesbit Road Headquarters).
To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.

2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-morrow Wednesday. Train leave the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. The Adjutant will deliver Lecture on "Practice and Ranging" as follows:—
No. 2 Company Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday night after drill.
No. 1 Company at B V A Club on Friday the 17th instant, 6-15 p.m.

4. Members are reminded that Drill Books may be had [illegible] Both Head-quarters, price annas 8 (less than cost price).

5. The Corps will parade as strong as possible on Saturday [illegible] the 18th instant at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, at 4 p.m. [illegible]p and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba to commence the [illegible]nual Practice from 40 Pr R M L Guns and 6'3 Howtz. [illegible] Conclusion of the practice the Corps will march back [illegible] the club, Apollo Bunder.

[illegible]very member of the Corps should endeavour to attend [illegible] parade.

[illegible] :—Drill Order without Arms, Putties to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

## THE WEATHER.

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER, 1899.

### SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere and the fall has been brisk to rapid in many places. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places and the minimum 8° to 12° in excess at Lahore and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Surat and the lowest 46° at Jubalpore.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Goa, Cochin, Trichinopoly and Colombo.

Rain amounting to 0·28 cents has fallen at Trichinopoly, 0·14 at Madras and 0·07 at Colombo.

The isobars indicate the probable existence of a disturbance to the north of Jacobabad, and the weather is disturbed. No information has been received from Negapatam, but, although the winds on the South Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon are cyclonic, the observations recorded in the southern portion of the Peninsula and in Ceylon do not indicate any serious disturbance. The weather on and off the South Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon is, however, unsettled, and local rain is likely in Ceylon and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

Sunday's Observations.—Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in Punjab, Kashmir and Sind, and a shallow low pressure area is lying over that region giving cloud to Upper India. Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in south of Peninsula and a depression is apparently approaching the south Madras coast. Pressure has changed by small amounts in other parts of the country, Madras and Cuddalore, and Negapatam have received showers, the two latter stations reporting falls of one inch. Basein has received half an inch. No other showers are reported. Temperature is in excess in Baluchistan and Sind, and is normal or in defect in northern India Central Burma, Orissa, Circars and west coast, it is in slight to moderate excess at Central Provinces, Berar, Deccan, and South India.

Monday's Observations.—There has been a general fall of pressure, rapid in the Punjab and Sind, and the Rajputana; brisk over the remainder of Northern India and the northern half of the Peninsula; and slight to brisk in Burma and South of the Peninsula. The shallow depression in N.-W. India has intensified and pressure is two-tenths of an inch in defect in the central area. The depression of the South Madras Coast has failed to intensify, but has given light showers in South Madras, and Cuddalore has received one inch. A few very light showers have also fallen in Burma. Temperature has risen rapidly in N.-W. India, and is in excess in Baluchistan, Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Berar and the Deccan. It is normal or in defect elsewhere.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Weather clear and abnormally dry. Light dew in Damoh, Mandla and Seoni. Days are warm, but nights and mornings cool. There has been no change in the agricultural outlook. Harvesting of such crops as survive has begun. Late kodon is giving nominal yields in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni and Narsinghpur. Juar is being cut for fodder, and cotton picking is in progress in Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad and the Nagpur country. Pressing of sugarcane is going on in Bhandara and Sambalpur. In Sambalpur common rice has been mostly cut with a poor yield, and the reaping of the finer rice is commencing. In the rest of Chhattisgarh and in the Wainganga districts, such rice as is worth cutting is being cut. The germination of the winter crops has been better than was expected, but the young seedlings are in a precarious condition, and require rain or dew to save them from withering, which has already begun in the drier fields. Gram is at present doing better than other rabi crops. Harvest operations and grass-cutting are giving a limited field for employment, and the spread of distress has not been quite so rapid this week. The numbers on relief were as follows:—Relief-workers men 64,121, women 54,426 and children 52,170; unclassed—77,951—total—248,668; dependants—men 3, woman 1 and children 6,116; unclassed—2,604—total—8,724. Poor-houses—men, women and children nil; unclassed—9—total—9. Otherwise relieved—men 20,463, women 26,777 and children 71,515; unclassed—28,113—total—146, 868; grand total on relief—404,209. Reports from some districts state that the numbers on relief-works fell off during the Diwali festival. Scarcity of fodder and water continue. Local exports of fodder are affecting its price in places. There is no general movement in the prices of food-grains, which continue abnormally high with small local fluctuations. The cheapest prices are—wheat 13, gram 15, rice 12 and juar 11 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 7 1-2, gram 8 1-2, rice 7 and juar 8 1-2 seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 7 3-4 seers (rice) in Chanda.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

There has been no rain in the provinces during the week except a slight shower (·03 cents) in Pithoragarh in the Almora district. It is urgently needed for spring crop sowings on unirrigated tracts. The harvesting of the autumn crops continues: and late rice and sugarcane are being irrigated where possible. Sowings for the spring crops are still in progress but they are approaching completion in a few districts. The seed sown is generally reported to have germinated well. Poppy is being sown in a few districts Damage to standing crops by insects is reported from the Banda and Muttra districts. Advances are being made for kachcha wells, which are being dug freely in the affected tracts. Markets are wel supplied. Fodder is generally sufficient, but dear. It is reported to be insufficient in Meerut and to be becoming scanty in Farukhabad. Prices are generally stationary, except in a few districts where they have slightly fallen. Immigration from the Punjab and Native States continues to be reported from Meerut and Bulandshahr, but in smaller numbers from the former district. Test works are open in Muttra, Agra, and Talbehat in Lalitpur, but as yet they have attracted a very small number of labourers.

### PUNJAB.

Prices.—Especially of wheat, the staple food grain, are rising in Gurgaon, Umballa, Jullundur, Gujrat and Peshawar; falling in Hissar, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan; unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 8 1-2 to 11, gram 9 to 12 1-2, barley 10 to 12, maize 10 to 14, bulrush millet 9 to 12, great millet 10 to 12, and rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Agricultural operations.—Harvesting of autumn crops finished in Delhi, Karnal and Rawalpindi, and going on in Rohtak, Ferozepore and Amritsar. Ploughings going on in Karnal. Sowings of spring crops on irrigated lands commenced in Gurgaon and Amritsar and continue in Hissar, Rohtak, Delhi, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Lahore, Sialkot, Gujrat, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings have also been made on certain dry lands in Sialkot in anticipation of rain. Rain badly wanted in Amritsar, Gujrat, Shahpur and Peshawar. Tanks in Karnal are generally dry. Water running low in Umballa.

Crops and outturn.—Condition of standing crops is average to below average. Dry land crops generally spoilt on account of prolonged drought. Outturn of canal land is average in Ferozepore, Sialkot and Lahore, and that of other wet land below average in Hissar Rohtak, Delhi, Karnal, Lahore and Dera Ismael Khan. Condition prospects and outturn of dry land crops are generally reported bad. Stocks of food-grain are reported as exhausted in Rohtak and insufficient in Rawalpindi.

Damage done to crops.—Crops have been damaged by insects in parts of Ferozepore and by drought in parts of Lahore.

Agricultural stock—Cattle are reported to be out of condition for want of fodder and overwork in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Gujrat. Their condition is said to be average in Mooltan, good in Umballa and Peshawar, and fair in Karnal and parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are drying in Shahpur.

Pasturage.—Fodder is scarce in Rohtak, Delhi, Karnal, Ferospore, Lahore, Sialkot, Gujrat, on Shahpur Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan and parts of Gurgao and Peshawr, Sugarcane, shrubs, laves of trees and thatch grasses are mostly used as fodder. Scarcity is keenly felt in most districts by the agriculturists, especially in the tracts dependent on rain.

Famine relief works.—Average number of test and famine workers is as follows:—Hissar, 55,088, Rohtak, 7,338, Gurgaon, 873, Delhi, 2,595, Karnal, 1,459, Ferozepore, 1,536, Gujrat, 924.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Graham, 1,857 tons, Captain D W Cameron, will sail to-day, for Vizagapatam in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain C F Hart, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 4th November, with cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain T J Grier, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta (30th October) via Colombo and Alleppy, brought a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Maria Valerie, 2,648 tons, Captain A Fellner, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from (Kobe, 4th October,) brought a general cargo, and 2 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Ningchow, 1,735 tons, Captain J W Bennett, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 299 cases of opium and 16 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 892 tons, Captain A Kley, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr H Laxton, Mrs Dinshaw Cowasjee Talati, Mr Merwanjee Cowasjee Eookara, Mr G A Evans, and 100 deck passengers.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Parramatta, 2,854 tons, Captain A Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai (24th October) via intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs F Prideaux, Mr W Muncherjee Damri, Mr E C Howard, Mr J M McMukon, Mr J Missatyky, Mr J L Huber, Miss A Lover, Miss Benwoodie, Mrs Walker, Miss Zilberman, Miss A E Neave, Captain Thomas and Miss Thomas.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 13.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H M S Marathon | | Field | | | Royal Navy |
| H M S Pigeon | | Mowbray | | | Royal Navy |
| H M S Racoon | | Hewett | | | Royal Navy |
| H M S Sphinx | | Phillips | | | Royal Navy |
| Mirzapore | 2168 | Coates | | | H C Joosub |
| India | 1811 | Martinolich | | | A Montochoff |
| Ellora | | Wilson | | | M M & Co |
| Sutlej | | | | | P & O Co |
| Rájah | 3633 | Liftwich | | | T Morrison & Co |
| Byculla | 1035 | Macdiarmed | | | M M & Co |
| Nadir | 2041 | Mogan | | | T M & Co |
| Raithmoor | 1990 | Ashby | | | F M & Co |
| Rajpootana | 1312 | Scott | | | M M & Co |
| Pearlmoor | 2235 | Bruham | | | F M & Co |
| Unity | 930 | Hansen | | | Bombay Co |
| Unipenta | 3420 | Watkeys | | | M M & Co |
| Kola | 497 | Robertson | | | M M & Co |
| Shannon | 2380 | Wibmer | | | P & O Co |
| Chindwara | 1502 | Hirst | | | M M & Co |
| Lawada | 2124 | Grier | | | M M & Co |
| Clan Graham | 1837 | Cameron | | | F M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Pundua | 2126 | Neller | Calcutta | 15-11 | M M & Co |
| B | Clan Mackenzie | 1921 | Cowie | Madras | 17-11 | F M & Co |
| C | Ningchow | 1735 | Bennett | | | B & P S N Co |
| F | Safari | 892 | Kley | Zanzibar | 13-11 | F Heyer |
| D | Jubeda | 2134 | Tyndal | Calcutta | 18-11 | H C Josub |
| O | Wardha | 2563 | Anderson | | | M M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kaveri | 553 | Ahmed | Bhownagger | 14-11 | Shepd & Co |
| Satrunji | 547 | Ahmed | Karachi | 14-11 | Do |
| Brahmani | 524 | Cassum | Mangalore | 13-11 | Do |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Carthage | 2893 | London | London | 12-11 | P & O S N Co |
| 9 | Mazagon | 3279 | Cork | Japan | 18-11 | P & O Co |
| 10 | Crewe Hall | 2689 | Collins | Karachi | 15-11 | K N & Co |
| 12 | Rheinfels | 1773 | Diwers | Antwerp | | Glade & Co |
| 15 | Maria Valerie | 2648 | Fellner | Trieste | 16-11 | A L S N & Co |
| 16 | Kilwa | 993 | Wilson | P Gulf | 16-11 | M M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pachumba | 545 | Skinner | Karachi | 14-11 | M M & Co |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

| Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chyebassa | 2653 tons gross | | | | M M & Co |

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

### ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Clan Graham s | Cameron | Delagoa Bay, Oct 29 |
| | Maria Valerie s | Fellner | Kobe, Oct 4 |
| | Lawada s | Grier | Calcutta, Oct 30 |
| 12 | Ningchow s | Bennett | Bushreb, Oct 20 |
| 13 | Parramatt s | Symons | Shanghai, Oct 24 |
| | Lalpoora s | Hart | Rangoon, Nov 4 |

### DEPARTURE.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Safari s | Kley | Zanzibar, &c |

The steamer Clan Graham, Captain Cameron, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Vizagapatam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ningchow, for Calcutta.
„ Jubeda, for Calutta.
„ Lawada, for Zanzibar, &c.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—50 cases slates Ebramjee Dawoodbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Socotra s—8 cases photo chemicals Babajee Sakharam and Co; 7 cases gin Cutler Palmer and Co; 9 cases gin Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Egypt s—4 cases photo materials Babaji Sakharam and Co.

Arabia s—3 casks vinegar, 33 cases provision, 2 cases sugar, 1 case perfumed spirit and 5 cases cheese Essoofally Hussooljee; 15 cases medicine Manocher Kooka and Sons; 2 cases perfumed spirit Tyebally Akberally; 36 cases whisky D Dadabhoy; 19 cases stationery, Nazerally and Cumroodin.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Socotra s—6 cases liqueur D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—11 cases glass bangles Framji Ardaseer Davur and Co.

## THE GLORY OF MAN.

THE crown and glory of manhood is strength—power. All human conquests have been won by it; individual and collective. The earliest sign of decay in man is not usually pain, but weakness of some kind—of mind or body, or both. This may be the inevitable sequence of advanced years, or it may, as we all know, show itself at any period of life. But it always means that the sources of strength are failing, as the lessening of the water in a river means a drying up of the springs and streams which feed it.

I said "*sources*" of strength, using the plural word. I should have said "*source*" of strength, for in human beings there is but one. What is it? Perhaps the experience of Mr. David Jones will help us to an answer.

"In the summer of 1881," he says, "I began to feel ill and out of sorts. I was weak and tired, and quite worn out with little exertion. I had a poor appetite, and after eating had pain and weight at the chest. My secretions were scanty and thick. My back felt stiff, and gave me much pain as I moved about. For three years I suffered like this, being at times better and then worse. I consulted a doctor, who gave me medicines and recommended Turkish baths; but I got no better for any kind of treatment.

"My brother then told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, but I had no faith in advertised medicines. He, however, urged me to take it, and after taking a few doses I experienced so much relief that I continued with it, and was soon *strong and well as ever*. Since that time I take a dose of this remedy when I feel at all ailing, and it sets me right. I have praised Mother Seigel's Syrup to all my friends, many of whom have tried it and been benefited by it. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) David Jones, 1, Dunluce Street, Walton, Liverpool, July 31st, 1896."

We have room for one more short letter before we try to come at the answer to the question with which we set out. It is exactly in the same line, and ought to make the results of our inquiry all the more clear and plain.

"In the spring of 1888," proceeds the writer, "my health began to fail me. I felt languid and heavy, as if something had come over me. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my appetite was poor, and the little food I took gave me pain across the chest and between the shoulders. My food lay like lead on my stomach. I was constantly spitting up a thick phlegm, and when in bed *heavy sweats came over me*. I got weaker and weaker, and from time to time was confined to bed. Often I was so bad I could not dress or undress myself.

"Now better, now worse, but never well, I suffered for over five years. I took different kinds of medicines, and had a doctor, but got no real benefit from anything.

"In July, 1893, a book was left at my house in which I read of cases like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from the International Tea Company, Yeovil, and began taking it. In a short time I felt much benefit, and, by continuing with it, *gained strength*. I could eat better, food agreed with me, and by-and-by I was *strong and well*. But for Mother Seigel's Syrup I believe I should not now be alive. You are at liberty to publish this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) Jane Crouch, 82, Huish, Yeovil, November 29th, 1895."

What, then, do these cases show to be the *source* of *strength*? The answer is, *Digested Food*. That and nothing else. All strength, of body or of mind, comes from that, and that only. What, then, is the great enemy of strength, the fountain of weakness? Indigestion—dyspepsia. You see why and how. A child could not miss the argument. What, then, restores strength? Mother Seigel's Syrup. In what way? By setting the digestive machinery in healthy operation. That is what it did for our correspondents and does daily for multitudes. Use it if you need it, and pass the news to other weak ones.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
A
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, main spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office,

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

WE append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts | 2,58,000 | 4,46,000 | 4,06,000 |
| " Exports to U. Kingdom | 67,000 | 1,97,000 | 1,34,000 |
| " " to Continent | 1,09,000 | 1,48,000 | 1,35,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 22,56,000 | 31,36,000 | 28,96,000 |
| " " to U. K. | 6,36,000 | 10,29,000 | 8,87,000 |
| " " to Continent " | 8,51,000 | 8,97,000 | 8,90,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 8,80,000 | 11,05,000 | 8,80,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total visible supply of all kinds | 35,30,000 | 39,27,860 | 30,51,810 |
| " " of Surate | 43,000 | 65,410 | 47,860 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 7,30,000 | 6,91,970 | 4,28,570 |
| " London | 2,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| American afloat | 2,20,000 | 5,46,000 | 3,95,000 |
| East Indian " | — | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total | 9,52,000 | 12,42,970 | 8,28,570 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans | 4 6-32d. | 3d. | 3 7-32d. |
| " Good Bhowanugger | 3 15-32d. | 2 9-16d. | 2 25-32d. |
| Difference | 23-32d. | 14-32d. | 14-32d. |

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office | Dec. | Rs. | 9,53,184 |
| " " Branches | Inc. | " | 5,57,662 |
| Other " | Inc. | " | 78,53,345 |
| Government Securities | Inc. | " | 1,97,536 |
| Other authorised " | | | unchanged |
| Loans | Inc. | " | 9,19,953 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | Dec. | " | 7,03,056 |
| Balances with other Banks | Dec. | " | 31,154 |
| Cash | Inc. | " | 73,65,845 |

There was an increment in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week of nearly 73 3-4 lakhs, making it 200 lakhs. From Public Deposits there were withdrawals to the extent of 9 1-2 lakhs at the Head Office; but at the Branches there was an increase of 5 1-2 lakhs. To Private Deposits there was an addition of 78 1-2 lakhs. Government Securities increased by some 2 lakhs, and Loans by 9 lakhs. Bills Discounted and Purchased were 7 lakhs less, and the Balances with other Banks 1-4 lakh.

COTTON.—The market is steady in tone. Shippers to-day bought 300 bales Khandeish at Rs. 184 per candy, and 300 Bengal at Rs. 192; and the mills, 400 Bengal at Rs. 195, 200 Cawnpoore at Rs. 200, 100 Pachora at Rs. 202. For "New" Bengal, January delivery, Rs. 182 was quoted, and for "New" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 216.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The weather in the districts, as reported by this morning's telegraphic advices, is bright with no sign of rain. The rabi crops at Dhulia, Julgaon, Barsi, and Sholapore are much in need of rain. The cotton plants at Hubli want more rain, its absence causing anxiety. At Dhollera there is no hope of sowing wheat and gram; cultivation has not begun at Amraoti, where no further rain is expected.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,390 | bales. |
| Wheat | 941 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 2,096 | " |
| Rapeseed | 1,122 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 9,240 | " |
| Rice | 59,997 | " |

FREIGHTS are a quiet market, with rates unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened to-day at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of business was reported both way, and rates closed quiet as follows.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 4 1-8d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4 1-8d. | " |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 3-8d. | " |
| Francs | 1·72 1-4 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are steady at 95 1-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per cents., 95 for the Settlement, and 90 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are neglected. Maneckjee Petit are Rs. 10 higher.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th November, as compared with the statement of 1st November:—

| | Nov. 1. Rs. | Nov. 11. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Capital | 100,00,000 | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 70,00,000 | 70,00,000 |
| Special Reserve Fund | | |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 54,17,917 | 41,64,723 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 17,16,336 | 23,03,993 |
| Other Deposits | 278,78,592 | 357,31,937 |
| Post Bills | 3,904 | 3,900 |
| Credits, undrawn | 9,72,987 | 14,66,392 |
| Rs. | 530,19,722 | 609,70,950 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 81,47,035 | 83,41,571 |
| Other authorised Securities | 34,37,499 | 34,37,499 |
| Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities | 40,76,939 | 42,79,055 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 168,84,189 | 178,04,142 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 71,43,884 | 64,40,828 |
| Dead Stock | 4,22,815 | 4,22,815 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 20,834 | 20,872 |
| Bullion | | |
| Balances with other Banks | 2,42,499 | 2,11,335 |
| Cash | 126,43,988 | 200,09,833 |
| Rs. | 530,19,722 | 6,9,70,950 |

## BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE AND Co's cotton circular dated 27th October says:—Since our last dated the 13th instant, in the early period of the fortnight, the market ruled firm, and a moderate business was put through by one Chinese importing firm; latterly owing to partial failure of rice crops consequent upon scarcity of rain in the interior, the market has assumed a much quieter tone. Importers evince a very firm feeling, owing to strong markets in Bombay, but dealers do not show any anxiety to operate on a large scale. Clearances leave much to be desired owing to the unsettled and disturbed condition of the interior districts, as well as owing to tightness of money.

Of the turnover of the fortnight half the transactions have been from first hands and the other half has been of goods locally purchased and resold.

Sales to the extent of 4,000 bales have transpired on the following basis:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,100 bales of | No. 20 | sold at $ 88·00 | to $ 97·00 | & $ 101 | |
| 150 " | " 16 | " 79·00 | " 86·00 | " 94 | to $ 99 |
| 625 " | " 12 | " 74·00 | " 80·00 | " 84 | |
| 2,000 " | " 10 | " 70·00 | " 86·00 | " 90 | |
| 75 " | " 8 | " 70·00 | " 74·00 | | |
| 50 " | " 6 | " 70·00 | " 73·00 | | |

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 8,200 bales and shipments Coastwise and Northwards of about 2,000 bales—at 50,000 bales. Exchange on India is today Rs. 141¾ wire and Rs. 142¼ Post.

Japanese Spinnings have met with a moderate enquiry during the early period, but latterly prices have suffered a decline of dol. 2 owing to advices of a weaker tone from Japan.

Advices from Shanghai bespeak a very firm market. Holders are not at all anxious sellers even at an advance of Taels 1 to 2, owing to the hardening tendency of the market from Bombay. In consequence business has been very limited. Foreigners have repurchased locally about 12,000 bales on receipt of news by wire that some of the mills will have to curtail their hours of work owing to dearth of cotton. Sales to the extent of 3,000 bales have taken place as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 900 bales of | No. 20 | sold at Tls. 68.75 | to 73.50 | |
| 50 " | " 16 | " 62.50 | " — | |
| 145 " | " 12 | " 63.50 | " — | |
| 1,855 " | " 10 | " 58.50 | " 64.50 | and 63.50 |
| 50 " | " 6 | " 55.60 | " — | |

leaving unsold stocks at 51,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 23rd instant, has been advised at Rs. 195 3-4 T. T. and Rs. 196 1-4 on demand.

Japanese Spinnings to the extent of 1,700 bales and 5 Local to the extent of 1,250 bales have changed hands at a rise of Taels 2 to 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Japanese No. 20 | at Tls. 75.25 | to 76.50 |
| " " 16 | " 74.00 | to 74.50 |
| Local No 10 | sold at Tls. 73.25 | |
| " " 14 | " 79.50 | to 80.50 |
| " " 16 | " 81.00 | " 82.00 |

Shanghai cotton has evinced a weaker tendency owing to crops in some of the cotton-growing districts turning out much larger than anticipated.

In Japan there is very little doing in the yarn market in absence of demand from China as well as owing to lack of enquiries locally. The market has suffered a decline of Yen 3. Prices rule very irregular.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 13th November, 1899.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | inches | 29·909 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees | 80·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | | 71·4 |
| Dew Point | | 67·4 |
| Relative humidity of Air | | 0·656 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees | 87·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | | 71·9 |
| General Directions of wind* | | N, ENE, NW, NNW, N. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | miles | 232 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

# LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DODGSON—October 28, at Satara, the wife of C G Dodgson, I C S, of a son.

KEEN—November 6, at Sialkot, the wife of Lieutenant W J Keen, I S C, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COBB—RICHARDSON—November 8, at Jandiala Church, Amritsar District, by the Right Revd the Lord Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Revd H G Grey, Secretary, C M S, Punjab, the Revd W F Cobb, of C M S, Multan, to Jessie Heywood, fourth daughter of the late Revd W Richardson, Vicar of Poulton-le-Fylde Lanes.

PRALL—PINSENT—November 1, at St Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Revd C Anstey, Cedric Barkley Prall, Captain, Indian Medical Service, youngest son of the late Richard Prall, of Friedsbury, Kent, to Kathleen Blanche, younger daughter of William Swain Pinsent of Rosehill, Newton Abbot, South Devon.

DEATH.

GREENE—November 5, at Lahore, Robert Henry, youngest son of Rev R Venables Greene, of Lahore, aged 9 months.

# NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1899.

ANOTHER day is past and the War Office still withholds information as to what has happened at Ladysmith since Wednesday last. The latest news was that the bombardment, which had recommenced on Monday night, still continued on Wednesday evening. For six days there has been an absolute reticence, which is calculated to create the deepest anxiety. In a few days, no doubt, the troops landed at Durban will commence a forward movement to Colenso, the success of which can scarcely be doubtful. But what may happen in the meanwhile at Ladysmith? Fornearly a week the censorship has had doubtless good reasons for preserving an ominous silence with regard to Sir George White's position. On the west of the Theatre of War the practical isolation of Mafeking and Kimberley is brought home to us by the fact that it is only now that we learn from Colonel Baden-Powell that on the 25th and 26th October the position was attacked on three sides, and that the Boers were repulsed by the fire of machine guns. The official news from Kimberley is dated 4th November, telling of the success of a charge of the local Light Horse, who came upon the Transvaalers advancing on Kenilworth, ten days ago. The Free Staters, who have effectually wrecked the railway line in their own territory, to throw a well-nigh insurmountable obstacle in the way of invasion, are attempting to deal in the same fashion with the railway to Cape Colony, but have so far obtained only a very partial success owing to the activity of the British force in the Colony. A London correspondent states that it is considered that the success of the Boers in this direction would be disastrous in face of the plight of the beleaguered garrison of Kimberley, and the necessity for preventing it must hasten General Buller's concentration at De Aar. Here, again, we have reason to lament the inexplicable apathy of the War Office in failing to provide against obvious dangers. They should have despatched the troops now on their way at least two months since. The pressing obligation of relieving Sir George White from a very precarious position has compelled General Buller to send well-nigh all the transports, as they arrive at Capetown, on to Durban, although the force at his disposal in Cape Colony is admittedly unequal to the task of defending important points on the Cape railways, menaced by the growing numbers of the Boers. The Burghers are fully alive to the importance of wrecking the railways, and so rendering the relief of Kimberley and Mafeking tasks of exceeding difficulty.

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POPULAR interest in the sciences would appear to be yet another case to which the wave theory applies, and of none of them is this more true, perhaps, than of astronomy. The regular observer is a man of little import on most nights of the year as far as the public are concerned. He spends his hours in his observatory happily by himself. At home his feet are possibly freezing, (for fires are not allowed in observatories on account of the air currents they cause), and out here in India he probably has beside him a bath-towel—and the public, where are they? Occasionally, however, a wave of interest sets in, and he by no means has the skies to himself. The last time this occurred was in January 1898, when special trains were run and folks flocked to convenient centres to see the total eclipse of the sun. It is true a feeble attempt was made last year over what may be called the advance-guard of the great Leonid shower of meteors, but it was of comparatively small extent, and ended in many cases in disappointment for very good reasons which are referred to below. We are now, however, at the commencement of another great wave of popular interest, and this time it is in the return of the Leonid swarm itself which last appeared in the year 1866, and will, if nothing abnormal has occurred, be on view during the early hours of to-morrow morning. Meteors are bodies of matter which exist in innumerable quantities in space around us, and there is scarcely a clear night in the year when eight or ten meteors may not be seen in an hour or two. They are of various sizes, and they revolve round our sun much in the same way as the earth itself. Their number being so large, it can easily be conceived that we frequently find one crossing the same spot in space as ourselves, and indeed they would bombard the earth and be a source of considerable danger to us were it not for the protective covering that fortunately for us exists in the shape of our atmosphere. As soon as the meteor enters the atmosphere enormous friction is immediately set up, and the body catching fire burns so fiercely that it is as a rule entirely burnt up long before it can reach the surface of the earth. It is only these meteors which get caught in the earth's atmosphere that we see, and it must be remembered that they strike it at all kinds of inclinations, and do not necessarily come directly towards us. Hence the streaks of fire or tails of the meteors. The term "meteors" is a general one which is applied to three kinds of bodies which are called respectively aérolites, fireballs, and shooting stars, and are named according to their magnitudes. An aerolite is a body of considerable size, and, when it is drawn into the atmosphere by the earth's gravitation, it invariably reaches the earth in the shape of a single stone, numbers of stones, or dust. Of all kinds of meteors, aerolites are the rarest, but satisfactory evidence exists of their having come to earth at various times, their advent usually causing the greatest consternation among the people when it occurs near inhabited places. In 1510, for instance, at Padua in Italy, about 1200 stones fell, one of which weighed 120 lbs., and another 60 lbs. In 1762 near Verona two stones of 200 and 300 lbs. fell to the earth, and on April 5th, 1800, a mass of iron containing 70 cubic feet came down in America. Later, on June 9th, 1866, in Hungary a stone weighing 6 cwt. and 1000 smaller ones fell, and still more recently, on the 11th February 1896, an aerolite burst over Madrid shaking the whole city and smashing many windows. In this case we have fuller details available than in the earlier ones. The sky was clear and the sun shining brightly at the time of the explosion, all that was visible in the heavens being a white cloud bordered with red, which was travelling eastward at a great rate, and leaving behind it a train of fine light dust. The result of the occurrence was a panic among the populace of Madrid. At a tobacco factory the workmen rushed down a staircase, which gave way beneath the stampede, and injured seventeen men, and in another part of the town a young man in his terror jumped from a first-floor window and was badly hurt. Great excitement, of course, was caused at the observatory, but no traces could be found of the stone, which probably came down in the shape of dust.

As has been said above, this class of meteor is extremely rare, and very little apprehension need be felt by anyone who purposes looking out for the Leonids, since aerolites are not connected with these bodies, but usually appear spasmodically, when they do come, and at any time of the year. In leaving them, it may be added that chemical analysis of some of the stones picked up shows that they consist of elements all of which occur in terrestial minerals, the chief being oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine, sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, iron, copper, tin, and aluminium. Fireballs may be regarded as the connecting link between aerolites and shooting stars. They are much larger than the ordinary meteor, but they never reach the earth, though they often explode in the air. They are not uncommon, and are really nothing but shooting stars of a large size, but not so large as to enable them to traverse the whole thickness of the earth's atmosphere before they are burnt out. They usually leave long trails of fire behind them. Lastly we come to the shooting stars, which are small bodies probably weighing an ounce or less, which are quickly consumed on reaching the earth's atmosphere, and reduced to imperceptible dust. Most of the shooting stars belong to systems whose radiant points can be definitely located by careful observation, and it is the largest of these on which astronomical interest will be centred during this week. It will be of some interest to see, briefly, how it is that the Leonids turn up regularly, in the month of November, why they are to appear in such large numbers this year, and what is the reason of their proceeding from one particular part of the sky, namely the constellation of Leo. Firstly, then, it must be explained that they travel round the sun in a definite orbit, on the same principle as the earth, only the orbit of the meteors is much larger and more eccentric than that of the earth. To enable us easily to understand the matter, let us suppose the meteoritic bodies, belonging to this system, to be evenly distributed all round their orbit like grains of sand round a wet rope ring. Now, if this ring be flattened at each side so as to make it ellipitical in shape, and the grains of sand be supposed to be travelling round it after one another, we shall have a model of the shower. If another ring is now taken, and an orange threaded on it to represent the earth, and if the two rings be inclined to one another at a different angle and made to cut each other in one point, the exact state of affairs will be obtained with one exception, to be dealt with below. Now it will be seen that the orange moving round the rope orbit will pass through the grains of stand in the ring once for every time it makes the complete circuit, and that this happens at a fixed place in the earth's ring each time. In the heavens this place for the Leonids is that which the earth occupies in its orbit every November, and if the meteors were distributed according to our supposition, equally all round the orbit, a shower of about the same magnitude would be seen at that time every year. At one part of them, however, there is a large accumulation of the bodies, and, when this knot and the earth reach the interesting point of the orbits above referred to at the same time, numbers of the meteors come in contact with our atmosphere, and we witness a great shower of shooting stars. As the knot takes about 33 years to travel round its orbit, we have for 32 years an ordinary sized shower, but in the 33rd year the swarm comes round to the interesting point again and we have them in great numbers. The third point remains to be explained, to do which let us suppose ourselves standing in the road opposite the University Tower. If we look straight past the top of the Tower to the sky, it will be seen projected on the latter, and, were it removed to a distance, it would appear to be in the constellation behind it. The same is the case with the meteors. Standing on the earth we look through the intersecting point to the sky, and, as the earth is at this time always about in the same position in its orbit, we see the shower emanating from the same part of the sky every year, namely Leo, and this is therefore called the radiant point.

It is only in comparatively recent times that shooting stars have received special attention. At the end of the last century the discovery that Encke's comet returned regularly to the sun about once in 3¼ years led to the investigation of other orbits, and, when the meteor shower of 1799 was seen to return in 1833, it was at once predicted for another appearance in 1866, which duly occurred. Moreover on Dec. 19th, 1865, Tempel discovered a comet having an orbit similar in every respect to that of the Leonids swarm, and this fact led to the investigation of other showers, with the result that a comet was actually found in 1872 to have been disintegrated, its place being occupied by a meteor swarm now known as the Andromeds, which returned in great numbers in November 1885. They were due again last year, but for some reason, which is not yet apparent, failed to put in an appearance. They may, however, possibly return this year about the 27th of this month, and, if they do, they will be the second great shower of the year. In any case it is well worth while to keep a watch for them more especially as the nights will be dark and they will probably appear in the early part of the night. To return to the Leonids, the shower in 1833 was of unparalleled brilliance, the meteors falling like rain in every direction, and a planter of South Carolina narrates that he was awakened by the most distressing cries that ever fell on his ears, and that he could hear shrieks of horror, and cries for mercy from most of the negroes in three plantations, amounting in all to between six and eight hundred They thought the world was on fire. In 1866 the shower was also very brilliant, the number being estimated at about 100 a minute. At this return there was also much consternation felt by those who did not understand them. This year, therefore, we may expect a fine spectacle, and the disasters have already been foretold. It is, of course, difficult to upset a fixed prejudice, but from the above it will be seen that, for the Leonid Meteors at any rate, nothing but the laws of nature exist, and that the occurrence of the shower is merely a phenomenon due to the fact of the main swarm of meteors having arrived at a particular part of their orbit where they encounter the earth, and why a magnificent spectacle such as this shower is likely to be, or as the eclipse of the sun was in 1898, should be looked upon as of ill omen, rather than as the wonderful and beautiful works of the Supreme Being, it is difficult to understand. Many of those who wished to see the meteors last year were disappointed, and this was probably due to their watching the skies at the wrong time, for, as a matter of fact, many meteors were seen and recorded. As above stated they emanate from the constellation of Leo, which rises about one o'clock each morning. It is, therefore, useless to look for many meteors before that hour, and the best plan for watchers to adopt will be to make no attempt to "sit up for them but rather to go to bed early and arrange to rise at 1 a.m., and then to watch till daylight." The main shower should appear in the early hours of to-morrow morning, but it may come late, and appear the next night, and it will therefore be advisable to watch both nights. Unfortunately there will be an almost full moon during the early hours, which will probably interfere to some extent with the sight, and obliterate the smaller meteors. We shall hope to see her set, however, about 3 a.m. after which a little over two hours will remain of the night. The constellation of Leo can be found by the sickle which, at 1 a.m., will be seen due east and lying on its back. The radiant point of the shower is in the middle of the sickle. There are, of course, many interesting observations which will be made, the chief of which are the determination of the time of maximum abundance, and the position of the radiant point. All may assist in the first of these, and it will be found best for three persons to work together, two of them counting the meteors, and the third keeping the time with a watch. The two counters should sit back-to-back facing east and west, and they will find it convenient to have forms ruled out beforehand with one column for the number of meteors and another for the time. The time keeper should call time to start with, and then continue every five minutes. Candles, well-shaded with brown paper, will give sufficient light. Those who purpose working at the radiant will have to be well up in their celestial map, and to have one in front of them. They should provide themselves with a straight rod which they should hold in their left hand. Immediately a meteor is seen the rod should be held up to the sky along the trail, and it will then be seen where the line in the map should be drawn, the direction being indicated by an arrowhead. Observers can also do good work with a camera, which should be mounted on a board hinged to a table, so that it can be tilted to any angle that is necessary. The camera should be focussed in the sun or moon beforehand and the focus fixed. It should be pointed at the sky a little above the radiant point and left exposed for half-an-hour, after which the cap should then be put on, and the camera raised again to its proper position. Very rapid plates should be used, and they should be well backed. The ordinary pyro-developer is sufficient, but the operation should be carried out with as little light as possible, and the disc kept covered during the development as much as possible. In addition to the above, notes as to the size and colour of the meteors, and also of the nature of any fireballs there may be, will be most interesting, and if those who make the observations will forward them to us they will very gladly be received for use in connection with a party who are working in Bombay. All observations should be carefully dated, and the time, place, and state of the sky, whether cloudy or otherwise, should be carefully noted on each paper which should be signed.

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MR. BERTRAM, the entertainer who gained such celebrity in Bombay in the early part of this year, opened his season last night at the Tivoli Theatre. There was an excellent audience, and Mr. Bertram fully sustained his high reputation. A more detailed account of the performance will appear in our evening edition to-day.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SYAJIRAO GAEKWAR, accompanied by Her Highness and the princes and princess, arrived in Bombay on Sunday last with a retinue of fifty followers. His Highness is staying in a bungalow at Malabar Hill. Prince Futesingrao, who gives hope of a brilliant future, has appeared in the Matriculation Examination which commenced yesterday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 3rd November, left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

MR. RIBBENTROP, C.I.E., Inspector General of Forests, arrived in Calcutta last Friday where the Headquarters of his department are now located.

SIR ARTHUR TREVOR and Mr. Upcott left Allahabad last Thursday for Bombay where the first meeting of the Peripatetic Railway Conference takes place, the Public Works member of Council presiding.

THE quarter part of the earning for the handsome tea and coffee house, which is to be erected at the Paris Exhibition, has been despatched from Simla, and its fittings are being fast collected from the various localities where they are being manufacturing. The whole will be set up in the compound of the Indian Treasurer, Calcutta, prior to being sent off to Paris.

THE Government of India Secretariats are now fast arriving in Calcutta. The members of Council and their secretaries are still mostly on tour, but the departments are opening one after another in their absence. The Public Works Department are already in full swing. The Home, Revenue and Agriculture and Finance Departments are represented, while Mr. Hewett is expected on 18th, and Mr. Holderness at the end of the month. The Military Department closed last Friday in Simla, and the Foreign Office and Army Head-Quarters are the only important sections of the Central administration which are still open in the hills. They will be upon the road very shortly, the last of the migratory offices being expected to be open in Calcutta early next month, when the Commander-in-Chief also is due. The Additional Members of the Viceroy's Council have been summoned to meet about 15th December, Lord Curzon arriving three days later, when the winter session of the Government of India will commence.

MR. R. BURN has been selected as Provincial Superintendent for the next census in the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

THE Bhurtpore State is breaking out into great public festivities on the 21st of this month and the three following days in honour of the appearance of a son and heir of the Maharaja. All the leading Jat magnates will be assembled to celebrate the occasion with a large gathering of European guests.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF JHIND, who has lately attained his majority, was invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on Friday. Mr. A. A. Irvine, who has been acting as tutor to the Raja, will be retained as political adviser to the State, to give the new regime a fair start.

A REPORT comes from Jamnagar that about two years ago a big theft of about Koris 80,000 (Rs. 20,000) took place from the house of a Bhatia gentleman. The circumstance was reported and a handsome reward was offered for the arrest of the thieves. It now appears that a clue has been secured, and that Mr. Mulshanker Laxmishanker, Assistant Police Superintendent, has been specially deputed to make further inquiries into the matter.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Englishman" to to call public attention to the very great danger which exists in Calcutta from the large number of leprous dogs which are allowed to roam about the streets unowned and unchecked. The state of things in many of the principal thoroughfares, says our contemporary, "is a disgrace to any civilised city," while the most unfortunate accident which happened on the 6th instant to Colonel Morris, R. A. M. C., who was bitten by a pariah dog supposed to be rabid, is a concrete example of most people, says the correspondent, much blame rests upon the Commissioner of Police in not taking precautionary steps, and on the Government for allowing such inaction.

BELMONT, where the Orange River force has had its first brush with the enemy, is the second station north of the crossing, and the news of an ecounter there comes as the prelude to the long looked-for advance upon this line towards Kimberley. It is unfortunate, however, that an apparently insignificant affair should have cost us the life of Lieutenant-Colonel Keith Falconer, of the Northumberland Fusiliers. Though only a junior Captain on the regimental list, Lieutenant-Colonel Keith Falconer had been all through the Soudan Campaign from the first advance upon Dongola, and had earned a high reputation in the eyes of Lord Kitchener as well as two brevets. Had he lived through this campaign he would have been among those marked out for rising to the very top of the tree; instead of which fate has willed that he should be laid low by almost the first shot fired on this side of the theatre of war.

INFORMATION from Touat, which is believed to be trustworthy, states that the Foureau-Lamy mission has safely reached Lake Chad.

How it strikes some of us: from a lady to a lady: "The Transvaal is very upsetting. I have a first-cousin in the Irish Fusiliers, now a prisoner in the Grand Stand, and I hear the food is dreadful, and no washing."

THE Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* learns from St. Petersburg that Russia intends to construct two new railway lines through Central Asia, the first from Orenburg, on the left bank of the Ural, through Turkestan to Tashkent, and the second from Alexandrovsk through Transcaspia to Charjui. Surveying engineers have already been sent out.

THE correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung* at Apia says that the proposal to divide the Samoan islands among Great Britain, Germany, and the United States is considered there a most unhappy solution of the question, owing to the manifold interests which link the islands together and which would be forcibly severed by any political partition. Germans in Samoa hope that Germany will not renounce her claim.

THE Ontario Cabinet has been reconstructed as follows:—The Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier and Treasurer; the Hon. J. M. Gibson, Attorney-General; the Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education; the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture; the Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Mr. J. R. Stratton, Provincial Secretary; Mr. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works; and Mr. J. T. Garrow and the Hon. W. Harty, Ministers without portfolios.

THE *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* is informed from Berlin that a curious and not very credible rumour is current there, in explanation of the movements of the British Squadron in the Mediterranean. It is suggested that Russia intends to acquire from Spain, with the assent of France, a station for her Mediterranean fleet, to be used as a *point d'appui* against England. This station is supposed to be Ceuta, on the African coast, opposite Gibraltar. It is thought unlikely that France has really consented to this arrangement, but that there may be something in the story.

THE Pope, who appeared to be in good health, on October 23, received the English pilgrims, numbering 130. An address was presented to the Pope, who in his reply alluded to the fact that that was the third pilgrimage which had come from England to Rome during his Prontificate, while in the approaching Jubilee he hoped to see a fourth, headed by the Duke of Norfolk. The pilgrims made an offering of Peter's pence to the Pope, who, as he was borne in a chair from the room, gave the visitors his hand to kiss. Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P., was among those present at the reception.

WITH reference to a statement that an army consisting of forty-five Belgian officers and 3,000 trained native troops has been despatched to occupy the Bahr-el-Ghazel by order of King Leopold, and that Belgian trading societies are preparing to develop the resources of that rich territory, the *Central News Agency* states with "absolute authority," and as the result of minute and independent inquiry, that the Sovereign of the Congo State has sent no expedition to occupy the Bahr-el-Ghasel, and further that he is not preparing any such expedition with a view to occupying by his forces the territory named.

A DISPUTE of a somewhat serious nature has arisen between Russia and Japan over their rival claims to the sea-front of Masampo, a magnificent harbour of Corea. Russia desires to obtain possession of the harbour in order to turn it into a naval station, but the Corean Government has declined to grant Russia the land, pointing out that the names of those who were registered as holding it were Japanese. The Russian and Japanese Governments have now agreed to put the disputed land up to auction. It is believed, however, that if this is done the Russo-Chinese Bank funds will certainly allow the Russians to outbid the Japanese.

REUTER'S agent at Cairo, writing under date Oct. 12, says:—It has been stated that a report that Ottoman troops were going south to occupy Darfur, Wadai, and Bornu was very generally current in the Soudan. There is little doubt that this was so, and that in some places it was believed. However, lately some of the Fatalah tribe arrived in Omdurman from Wadai and, on being interrogated, they said that no such rumours were known in Wadai, but that some French had arrived at Lake Chad. They also stated that Frenchmen had been seen in the neighbourhood of the Bahr Dinari, and also at Kanara and Jebel Yona. They (the Fatalah) stated that when they left Wadai for Omdurman it was generally believed that the French were about to occupy Wadai. They said that Rabah was in Bornu, and that he feared the French.

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

## BOERS AGAIN ATTACK KIMBERLEY.

### FORCED TO RETIRE.

### MAFEKING ATTACKED ON THREE SIDES.

### BOERS REPULSED WITH MAXIMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 12, 8-40 P. M.

The following official telegram is dated Kimberley, 4th November :—

The Transvaalers advanced to Kenilworth, but got a warm reception from a squadron of the Kimberley Light Horse, who were hiding in the bush. The Boers retired firing ; they lost heavily from the fire of our Maxims. Afterwards they opened with artillery, but caused no damage.

Major Ayliff of the Cape Police was wounded, and one private killed and another wounded.

Colonel Baden-Powell wires that the enemy attacked Mafeking on three sides on 25th October, but were repulsed by the fire of the maxims. The attack was renewed on the 26th in a desultory manner.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 13, 1 P. M.

Colonel Baden-Powell telegraphs, via Buluwayo, that the garrison of Mafeking, on 24th October, made a night attack on the Boer trenches with the bayonet. The British loss was six killed and nine wounded. The Boers lost heavily, and retired.

On the 31st the Boers gallantly attacked the town in the face of a hot fire of shells. They lost heavily, and were driven back.

The casualties of the garrison were six killed, including Captain the Hon'ble D. H. Marsham, of the 4th Bedfords, and Captain Alexander Pechell, of the King's Royal Rifles.

## THE DISASTER AT BELMONT.

### THE BOERS AND THE CAPE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Referring to the disaster at Belmont on the 10th, a cablegram to the *Indian Daily News* states that a Boer gun was causing considerable inconvenience, and Colonel Keith-Falconer, with the Mounted Infantry, consisting of some companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Loyal North Lancashires, was deputed to turn the enemy's flank.

The manœuvre was executed with much dash, but, coming unexpectedly on a formidable laager of the enemy, our flying column was greatly out-numbered, and in fighting its way back lost heavily, including its gallant commander.

The Boers are making persistent attempts to wreck the railway to Cape Colony, but so far have met with but scant success, owing to the vigilance of our force. The Boer success in this direction would be disastrous in the face of the plight of the beleaguered garrison of Kimberley, and it will hasten General Buller's concentration at DeAar.

A cablegram to the *Englishman* states that the 2nd Battalion of the Gloucesters has been ordered to the Cape. The men are wild with delight at the opportunity thus afforded them of retrieving the misfortunes of the 1st Battalion.

The Belgian Government have publicly been warned by Dr. Leyds to be careful in what he says. The *caveat* is supposed to be not unconnected with Lord Salisbury's very-significant speech at the Guildhall.

### RELIEF FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Pending further relief the patriotic Commission at Home have intimated that a grant of five pounds will be made to every widow and one pound to each orphan of a British soldier of the Indian Contingent killed in action in South Africa.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### THE ATTACK ON KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

To-day's despatches published from Reuter, Kimberley, referred to the events which took place there on the 4th instant.

An official despatch from Colonel Kekewich, dated Kimberley, 4th inst., states that the object of the enemy's attack was chiefly to lift cattle.

The Free Staters attacked the south side and retired. The Transvaalers subsequently attacked the north side and also retired under a heavy fire, their losses probably being heavy.

Our loss was one killed and two wounded.

### THE ATTACK ON MAFEKING.

An official despatch from Mafekin states all was safe up to the 27th October, and that the Boers, after a two-days' bombardment, attacked our position on three sides, but were repulsed by the fire of our Maxims.

### THE WEST YORKSHIRES AT DURBAN.

The transport Roslin Castle, with the second battalion of the West Yorkshires, has arrived at Durban.

### HARD FIGHTING AT MAFEKING.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

An official despatch from Mafeking states that the Boers attempted to assault our position on 31st October. They attacked brilliantly notwithstanding the hot British shell fire, and lost heavily.

The British lost ten killed and wounded.

The killed included Captain the Hon. D. H. Marsham, 4th Battalion, of the Bedfords, and Captain C. A. K. Pechell, of the King's Royal Rifles.

### A FRESH BRIGADE FOR DURBAN.

The whole of General Hildyard's Brigade, which, it was originally intended, should land at Capetown, will proceed to Durban.

### EVACUATION OF COLENSO.

The Boers have again evacuated Colenso, and also Colesberg.

## THE NEW DIVISION FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The composition of the fifth Army Division for service in South Africa has been published. It consists of a total of 11,013 men, and all are to be ready to embark before the end of this month.

## A FRENCH STEAMER OVER-HAULED AT SEA.

Her Majesty's cruiser Magicienne fired a blank shot across the bows of the French steamer Cordoba, and hove her to about seventy miles off Delagoa Bay. Her papers were then examined, and, being found in order, she was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

## THE COMING VISIT OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR TO ENGLAND.

The coming visit of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Germany to England is assuming a more public character. It is understood that it will include a visit to Oxford, Cambridge, Sandringham, and London, besides a luncheon at the Mansion House with the Lord Mayor.

Their Majesties will embark at Leith for home about the 28th instant.

## RUSSIA INCREASES HER FLEET IN THE FAR EAST.

Russia will add ten new torpedo boats to her squadron in the Far East next year.

## JAPAN MAKING PREPARATIONS

Japan has given orders to accelerate to the utmost the ironclad, at present building on the Clyde, for the Japanese Government.

## OPINION OF THE COLONIES ON THE SAMOAN AGREEMENT.

The Colonies of Victoria and South Australia regard the Samoan agreement as satisfactory, whilst Queensland and New South Wales regretfully acquiesce in it, and New Zealand disapproves of it.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 12.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay, at 8 p.m., to-day.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

### DEPARTURE FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 13.

The Viceroy left Poona from Kirkee Railway Station this morning at nine o'clock. Before that time a few Military Officers and Civilians were present on the platform, together with some native gentlemen, amongst them being Mr. Edgerley, Secretary, Political Department ; Mr. Woodburn, Plague Commissioner ; Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshang Jamash ; Mr. Visvesverya, Executive Engineer ; Colonel Hoskyns, Commanding Kirkee ; Captain Thomson ; Hon'ble Mr. Aston ; Mr. Watson ; Sirdar Oomar Jamal, and many others. The Viceroy bade goodbye to Lord Sandhurst at Ganeshkhind and afterwards drove to the station under full escort of the 1st Bombay Lancers, under Command of Captain Pollard. The Viceregal party arrived ten minutes before the time of the departure of the train. The Royal Artillery stationed opposite the railway station fired a royal salute. His Excellency shook hands with those present, and was extensively garlanded by native gentlemen. The train, which was in charge of Mr. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager, Mr. Warden, Chief Engineer, Mr. Cowper, Traffic Inspector, Mr. Henderson, Superintendent, Railway Police, steamed out exactly at nine o'clock, and the battery again fired a salute prior to the Viceroy's departure. Sir Robert Low and General Burnett accompanied by their respective staffs, together with the Bombay Army Headquarters, left early this morning to be present at the presentation of colours to the Welsh Regiment. The special is timed to arrive at Ahmednagar this afternoon.

## HOCKEY TOURNAMENT IN POONA.

The third round in the Poona Hockey Tournament between the 1st. Field Battery and the 16th Bombay Infantry was played this afternoon on the Gymkhana Ground. The Gunners won easily by five goals to nil. Their combination was good and was much admired.

## PLAGUE IN POONA.

There were no cases in Poona to-day ; but in the district therewere 27 cases and 23 deaths.

## THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

It is stated that the Commander-in-Chief, who leaves Simla on the 6th December, goes direct to Calcutta, and, after resting to here a few days, proceeds in the Indian Marine steamer Minto to Madras, and thence to Burma. The tour will extend from 14th December to 10th January.

Major-General P. Maitland is due here to-morrow.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Harman, Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant Knox, Northamptonshire Regiment, are about to be appointed to the Uganda Rifles.

## STAFF COLLEGE ADMISSIONS.

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

The following officers have qualified for admission to the Staff College and have been directed to join on the 22nd January :—Captains Tagart, 15th Hussars, Wood R.A., Abercrombie, 2nd Connaught Rangers, Moberly, 37th Dogras, and Richardson, 19th Punjab Infantry, Major Norie, 1-2nd Gurkhas, and Lieutenant Taylor, 19th Bengal Lancers.

[REUTERS TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Nov. 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, from Kobe to Bombay, sailed this evening.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Penang for Bombay on the 11th inst.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 12th instant, via Mombassa.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 15-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 103 13-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 1-4 |
| 3 ½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 112 ½ |
| 3 ½ per cent. Rupee Papers | 63 7-16 |
| Bar Silver | 27 5-16 |

WHILE the "Post," the organ of the ironmaster, Herr Stumm, and the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten," the organ of Herr Krupp, of Essen, agitate in favour of an attempt to break through the sexennate and to induce the Reichstag to hasten the development of the fleet, the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" thinks that this would be a perilous course.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla presiding.

### MR. SANTO CRIMP.

The debate on the following proposition of Dr. Katrak was continued : "That the Commissioner be requested to arrange to take advantage of Mr. Santo Crimp's presence in Bombay to obtain his opinion and advice on the following important matters in connection with the sanitation of the City :—(1.) Drainage of the north of the Island ; (2.) Sewage outfall ; (3.) Shone System ; (4.) Flushing of Sewers ; (5.) Electrolized Water ; and (6.) Water Supply—use and abuse. 2. That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction an expenditure for the purpose not exceeding guineas 750."

Mr. Wacha remarked that as Mr. Santo Crimp was here they might as well take advantage of his experience, though he thought the fee was rather too heavy.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji hoped the Corporation in its collective wisdom would pass the proposition which was in the interests of the sanitation of the city. Mr. Santo Crimp, be heard, had prepared his report on the question already referred to win, and he was informed it was a valuable document and it would enable them to effect a great saving.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta referred to the objections raised by Dr. Viegas against the proposition. One of the objections was that they must always be guided by the advice of their own officers. Mr. Mehta failed to see the force of that remark. It was right and proper that they should place proper and sufficient confidence in their own officers, but surely it could not be contended that they were infallible. It was noteworthy that Dr. Viegas had the knack of sometimes putting confidence in their officers and at other times going against them : his attacks against one of their principal officers were too well-known to be mentioned. Mr. Mehta submitted that the practice of the Corporation to consult experts was not a new one, for in the old days they had a regular consulting engineer on a monthly salary of Rs. 600, whom they consulted with regard to the schemes brought forward by their officers. Having dwelt upon the necessity of obtaining advice on the different question embodied in the proposition, Mr. Mehta laid great stress on the urgent need of consulting such an expert as Mr. Santo Crimp, on the subject of water supply, which had now become a burning question. When the Tansa scheme was sanctioned, they were assured by their executive that they would get a constant supply of water. But now they found that even the Fort Ward, which, drew a supply larger than any other district in the city, *viz.*, 162 gallons her head, was loudest in its complaints regarding the deficiency of water supply. It was a question difficult for the Corporation to grapple with, and he thought it was very desirable to get advice from an outside expert. As regarded the fee proposed to be given to Mr. Santo Crimp, Mr. Mehta suggested that they should leave the matter to be settled by the Commissioner. Mr. Mehta then suggested that items 3, 4 and 6 in the proposition be modified as follows : (3) Shone system ; its actual working in the city ; (4) Flushing of sewers by sea water ; and (6) Distribution of water-supply in the city.

Dr. Katrak accepted the suggestion and his proposition was modified accordingly.

Mr. Khote was opposed to the proposition. He said in these bad times it would not be right for them to spend such a large sum as 750 guineas upon advice in respect of matters and which did not require special treatment at the hands of Mr. Santo Crimp. The gentleman was not, for aught he knew, a water engineer, and it would be undesirable to spend money for obtaining advice on that point. He further remarked that his opinion with regard to sewage outfall would be of no value, for even if he were to recommend the conversion of the outfall in some other direction it was not possible for them to adopt such a view.

Mr. Mulji Barbhaya said he was at first opposed to the proposition, but further information on the subject induced him to change his mind. The fee proposed to be given to Mr. Santo Crimp was not a high one in view of the fact that he would have to stay in Bombay for the purpose till the Christmas, which was a sufficiently long time for him to earn the money.

Dr. Ismail Jam Mahomed considered that it would be false economy to reject the proposition. It was contended at the time he brought forward his motion to engage the services of Mr. Santo Crimp in connection with the question of sub-soil water that he would not be able to adequately deal with the subject as he was not conversant with the climatic conditions of Bombay as well at the habits of its population. Mr. Santo Crimp had submitted his report, and so far as he (the speaker) knew he had overcome these difficulties. He might mention for the information of Mr. Khote that Mr. Crimp was a water engineer, not only so but the firm of engineers to which he belonged had the reputation of being one of the best firms of water engineers in England. Mr. Khote's arrangement in regard to changing the position of the sewage outfall was not a Sound on. The northern part of the city was now being rapidly inhabited, which would render it imperative to consider the question of changing the position of the out fall.

Mr. James MacDonald remarked the fee charged by high-class engineers for reporting on a single subject was 100 guineas, and the fee proposed to be given to Mr. Santo Crimp was calculated on that basis. He hoped the Commissioner would not push him on this matter.

Mr. Hussumbhoy Visram was of opinion that it was a mistake to invite Mr. Santo Crimp to Bombay for the purpose of obtaining his advice on the subject of subsoil water. The questions on which his advice was now being sought were of greater importance than the question of sub-soil water.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved a rider to the effect that Mr. Santo Crimp be also consulted as to whether it was possible to reduce the cost of house connections, and, if so, in what way.

The rider was accepted by Dr. Katrak.

The Commissioner remarked it was exceedingly desirable that they should have Mr. Santo Crimp's advice on the subjects mentioned in the proposition. He might say that before bringing forward his motion Dr. Katrak had consulted him in the matter and he fully agreed with him as to the desirability of putting in the six items. He had asked Mr. Santo Crimp what his fees would be and the result had been embodied in Dr. Katrak's motion. As to the question of the cost of house-connections he did not think it was desirable to add another fee. He might say that they had now taken steps which had the effect of considerably reducing the cost of house-connections. Mr. Santo Crimp's report on the subject of subsoil water was in print, and it was an independent report based upon observations he had made for himself. He hoped it would be practicable to carry it into effect. With regard to the water question, he remarked that he had the highest regard for Mr. Tomlinson's ability and had very great faith in his reports, but at the same time it would be well to call the attention of the Corporation to the fact that his reports were not acted upon. He thought that Mr. Santo Crimp would be able to give then perfectly sound and independent advice in the matter, and he strongly supported the motion.

Dr. Katrak having replied on the debate, the proposition was put to the vote and agreed to.

### ALLEGED NUISANCE AT CARROLL ROAD.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla moved that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the abominable and filthy condition of the part of the Carroll Road adjoining the David Mills, and that he be requested to take immediate steps for the removal of the nuisance existing in that locality. He said that the nuisance had been intensified by the insanitary nature of the chawls erected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for their workmen.

Mr. O. N. Wadia remarked that the rooms of the chawl had no windows and were quite unfit for human habitation.

The proposition was carried.

### SUPPLY OF WATER TO SANTA CRUZ.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, recommending the Corporation to sanction the daily supply of 10,000 gallons of water to Santa Cruz at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons as long as the epidemic prevalent there lasted. Mr. A. F. Unwalla having moved for the sanction asked for.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved an amendment for the appointment of a committee to consider the question. He remarked that while it seemed desirable, that in times of plague a supply of water should be given to outside districts, he did not think that such a supply should become permanent.

After some discussion, the amendment was carried by the casting vote of the President.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

## KOLHAPUR NOTES.

( FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. )

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 12.

PLAGUE is increasing all over the town and dead rats have been found in different localities including the Jail, Infantry Lines and the New Palace. It is under contemplation to remove the prisoners to the old Regimental Hospital buildings in the Camp, and all other precautionary measures are taken for the safety of those living in the affected localities. Dead rats having been found in the quarters and the offices of the Khasgi Kharbhari in the compound of the New Palace the inmates have been sent to the quarantine camp at the Shirol Road Railway Station.

It is reported that H. H. the Maharajah is going to reside at Panhalla, where their Highnesses the Ranisahibs and the young princes were sent when the plague first broke out in the town. Panhalla is only 12 miles from Kolhapur, so it may be His Highness' plans to keep on paying flying visits to Kolhapur, as he has been always in the habit of doing during his stays there for the summer season.

## THE RAILWAY COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

### THE PROPOSED PORT TRUST LINE.

THE Railway Commission appointed by the Government of India and consisting of the Hon. Sir Arthur Trevor, K. C. S. I., member of the Viceregal Council, Public Works Department, Mr. F. R. Upcott, Secretary, Public Works Department of the Government of India, and the Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur, a merchant of Calcutta, held its first sitting yesterday morning in the Council Hall of the Secretariat. Mr. W. H. K. Howard, of the Public Works Department, Railway Secretariat, acted as Secretary to the Commission. The Commission was specially appointed to inquire into the necessity for the proposed Bombay Port Trust Railway, and to take evidence as to whether the railway should be constructed and worked by the Port Trust or by the G. I. P. Railway Company.

The Chairman said : In opening these proceedings, I think it may be as well that I should remind the public of the fact that they are avowedly of an experimental character, and show that while any addition to the information in possession of Government as to the facts of the case, which forms the subject of our enquiry, will of course be most useful and welcome, the main object with which this commission has been constituted is to assist the Government of India in guaging by enquiry on the spot the strength and general tendency of public feeling and opinion among the persons interested in the questions to be decided and to give to all who are likely to be affected the fullest possible opportunity of stating their views before any decision is arrived at. I hardly think the suitability of the Port Trust railway scheme to form the subject of such an enquiry stands in need of demonstration. We have a list of a number of gentleman, who have kindly come forward in response to the invitation of the Bombay Government to represent the views of the public bodies, and other interests principally affected, and we may expect that their statements will cover most of the ground. But we should like it to be understood that if anyone else, who is interested in the subject and has anything to say will send his name to Mr. Howard, the secretary to the Commission, we shall be glad of the opportunity of hearing him, while we are in Bombay. The procedure which we propose to adopt is to leave it to the gentlemen who may be good enough to assist us with their evidence, to say what they have to say as much as possible in their own way, either orally or in writing, their statements in the latter case being read aloud to the Commission either by themselves, or by the Secretary, as they may prefer, and thereafter to put to them such questions as may seem to be called for. We shall be better able to judge as the enquiry goes on how far it will be possible to complete the evidence of each witness at one sitting. The statements or questions and answers recorded at each sitting will be presented as quickly as possible and proofs sent to the witness for revision and correction.

The Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke, Chairman of the Port Trust who was the first witness said the only statement he had to make was to affirm the two Port Trust letters of the 2nd September and 17 Oct. last, and to place them on the record. These letters embodied his views and those of his colleagues, on the Board. With the consent of the Commissioners he proposed to defer his evidence to a later stage of the proceedings, though he was prepared to answer any questions or give any explanations that might be necessary.

Mr. Upcott said he had one or two questions to ask. There were three principal statements as to the necessity for the railway, viz., the requirements of the grain trade, the requirements of the cotton trade, and the Improvement Scheme. Could the witness put these points in the order of urgency as they appeared to him ?

Witness : Well, you state them in the order of urgency, first the requirements of the grain trade, secondly the requirements of the cotton trade and thirdly the improvement of Port Trust property, You say the Improvement Scheme. To which do you refer ?

Mr. Upcott : I refer to the opening out of the area in the suburbs.

Witness : That would be the fourth necessity. There is the improvement of the Port Trust property and the improvement of the suburbs still further north of the Port Trust property.

Replying to further questions by Mr. Upcott, Mr. Burke said, there would be no difficulty in raising funds for the scheme, assuming that the Port Trust carried it out. The Port Trust raised their loans as required on the security of the Trust's revenues and property, and the loan for this scheme would also be raised on the security of the general revenues of the Trust. The G. I. P. Railway might charge preferential rates in order to render the profits of the Trust line nugatory, but the Port Trust looked to Government to protect them from such rates being levied. It was the policy of the Trustees to provide storage sheds for the requirement of the grain trade in advance. The site at Wari Bunder was practically to be filled up and they were contemplating in the near future constructing a new dock, which would absorb the greater area of the land available at Malet Bunder, and this would involve the transfer of coal iron and other things to the north which was the only place where land could be provided. The trustees were exercising a reasonable amount of foresight ; they knew these things must be provided and no one else could provide them. They had no intention of unduly forcing the trade; they would build the bulk of the sheds and place them on Wari Bunder, according to demand ; and they would construct go downs in the same way. With cheaper rates for ground and little cost of carriage merchants would be very ready to find that it was to their advantage to move to these places. There was no idea on the part of the Trust of forcing them to move.

By the Chairman : The Trustees estimated the cost of the railway scheme at 31 lakhs for the whole of the main line, including the branch line to Mahim. There was also included a sum of a lakh and a quarter rupees for dock sidings which would of course be a Port Trust charge in any case. Whether they or the G. I. P. Co., constructed the railway, dock sidings would have to be constructed. The Railway Department considered that certain, etceteras, which were not included in the estimate would have to be provided for and said the estimate should be increased to 35 lakhs and the Port Trust accepted that as a round figure. He thought it was extremely likely that the cost would not be so much.

The Chairman : That does not include the provision of sidings and godows for cotton, does it ?

Witness: Well it includes some sidings. The smaller sidings and godowns would be additions. Whether the line is constructed by the Port Trust or the G. I. P. Co., we propose to work the line from the depot to the docks. It will be worked by the G. I. P. to the depot. In very busy seasons the Railway Company might have a difficulty in providing wagons and that was one of the reasons why the Trustees proposed to provide rolling stock. They had the management of the dock and there would not be so much confusion if the line were worked by them from the depot to the docks.

The Chairman : Would not that mean double staffs ?

Witness said that of course could be very easily arranged even as they arranged at present. The railway came into the docks now.

By Mr. Allan Arthur : It was estimated that to deal with the traffic from the depot to the dock seven locomotives and 140 waggons would be required, and allowing ten per cent. for those in repair the amount of rolling stock would be eight locomotives and 154 waggons. He could not give any idea as to what the whole scheme would cost, including the locomotives the waggons and the godowns until he added up all the items. The revenue derived from the depot, dock and siding charges would be sufficient to give them a return.

Mr. J. Willcocks, of the Railway Department of the Secretariat and a member of the Port Trust, was the next witness. He desired to remove the impression from the minds of the public that the Railway Department of the Secretariat was hostile to the scheme. The general scheme was, he said, very much different from the one put forward originally by the Trust, and the chief mistake was to describe it as a Port Trust Railway. It was not the fact that the G. I. P. Railway Co. were hostile to the proposed line, as 2 1-2 years ago they were perfectly willing to have a line of this character if a Commission of inquiry, for which they asked, thought it necessary. The witness described the original scheme put forward by the Port Trust and detailed the criticisims that had been offered in regard to it. The Trustees had, however, treated the Railway Department with every possible fairness and consideration, and their revised proposals now before the Commission seemed to him, as a Port Trustee and Railway man, practically free from objection and such that he could very strongly recommend them. It had been proved up to the hilt that room must be found somewhere for cotton, and in regard to grain, as plague had raged in Mandvie, and the necessity existed for having fresh quarters for the godowns, he could not conceive of any better position or arrangements than those now proposed by the trustees, and of having the grain sheds end on so that the shunting could go straight in. The Trustees were acting wisely in saying that they would only put up one or two sheds at a time as the needs of the trade might dictate. He thought their proposals were now so reasonable that they had made easy a compromise between them and the G. I. P. Company. As the Trustees were now prepared to consider the question of line being built by the G. I. P. Co., it brought the scheme within the sphere of practical politics.

Mr. Howard, the Secretary to the Commission, here read a long communication from the Chairman of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, who said, among other things, that the present was the first scheme which contemplated seriously the removal of the cotton trade of Bombay to Mazagon, and it was noted with regret that the Port Trust had so far given absolutely no figures or estimates as to how the cotton trade could be handled at Mazagon compared with Colaba, nor even how much space there would be available at the new depot. They had the assurance of the Port Trust that the trade could not be coerced to leave Colaba and it was for the Trust to show what benefit the trade would obtain by the removal of a place where despite some inconvenience it had been well accommodated for a great number of years, and to leave which voluntarily a very substantial advantage would be necessary. Though somewhat uncomfortable during the rains, the Colaba Green had got the great advantage of spreading over a large area thus affording room for the big cart traffic which moved and shifted according to requirements, never caused a stoppage except for a few moments, while it was feared that the immense amount of shunting that would be necessary at Mazagon, where the whole trade would be huddled together on one spot, would often delay shipments considerably.

The Hon. Mr. Abercrombie said that his general views were that the railway should be constructed with the least possible delay, and the following were some of the considerations that led him to that conclusion. The immense northerly foreshore property of the Trust capable of being of the greatest value both to the city and trade of Bombay was lying fallow solely for want of communication, and whilst this was so, the district in the vicinity of the docks was congested and not capable of expansion for future trade requirements. The districts of Mandvi and Dungri were densely over-crowded, and the incessant cart traffic with all its attendant dirt, the garbling of seed, and the storing of immense quantities of grain and sugar in the midst of dwelling houses must be prejudicial to the health of this part of the city. With railway communication the more northerly portion of the Trust property ought to become healthy suburbs, the nearer portion active centres of trade, thus tending to relieve this over-crowding in the districts referred to. Trade would quickly take advantage of improved conditions offered it, and the fact that the rice trade was now carried on entirely on Port Trust property, proved that it had no affinity for the native town. Manual labour in Bombay was no doubt cheap, but it was apt to take advantage of difficult situations. A well-equipped railway service was cheaper still, more regular, and became more and more efficient each year. Suggestions that had been made to improve existing arrangements and extend the sidings and present communications between the railway termini and the docks would in his opinion add to the congested state of that area from Carnac to Warri Bunder. The railway crossing the Frere Road or main trade artery was, he thought, fundamentally wrong and to leave aside the advantages offered by the extent of the foreshore property and only add to present conditions was, he considered, tinkering at the situation instead of boldly improving it. The objections made to removing the cotton trade from Colaba and locating it at Mazagon were not held universally. It was no doubt true that the distance from the great centre of business (the Fort) was inconvenient, but that should not weigh much if the trade was to be advantaged as he believed would be the case. Owners of godowns at Colaba would find a good demand for their land for residential purposes. He considered it would be best that the line should be constructed and worked by the G. I. P. and a second line into the heart of the city ought surely to be of considerable value to the Company in itself. The G. I. P. control should however cease at the depots and the Port Trust should handle all the conveyance from the depots to the docks and vice versa. The trade must feel that there was a body in close touch with their wants and understanding shipping requirments and that body was the Port Trust.

Mr. T. J. Messent, Engineer, Port Trust, gave evidence of a technical character. He dealt with the engineering aspect of the scheme.

The Commission then adjourned till to.day (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock.

## ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST returned to Bombay last evening from Kirkee and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. His Excellency was accompanied by Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Private Secretary and Captain Berkley Lovett, Aide-de-Camp. The arrival was private and a few officials assembled at the station to meet the Governor, amongst those present being Brigadier-General F. Ventris, C.B., Commanding the Bombay District ; Mr. J. Pollen, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs ; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay ; Colonel Mackenzie, Commanding the 2nd Bombay Grenadier ; Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., Agent, G. I. P. Railway and Sheriff of Bombay ; Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police ; Captain A. Aitkins, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay Command ; and Mr. Dawson, Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. Lord Sandhurst on alighting from the special saloon attached to the train, was met by the officials with whom he shook hands. His Excellency accompanied by his staff then drove to the Government House, Malabar Point. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired this morning from the saluting battery to announce the Governor's arrival.

Mr. Fraser, Secretary to Government in the Home Department, and the Hon'ble Mr. F. Woodburn, Acting Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay and Plague Commissioner, also returned to Bombay from Poona by the same train.

## VANDALISM IN PERSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One fails to see, in spite of the rosy accounts of the state of Persia, given by interested writers, whether her progress is backwards or forwards. The special correspondent of a Persian weekly called the *Sureyya*, published at Cairo, writing from Sheraz, mentions a very shocking circumstance, in the pages of its issue to hand by the last mail. It is an act of unparalleled Vandalism in these modern times. Curiously enough, the head of the Shiah sect in Persia, called the *Hujjat-ul-Islam*, who wields the same sort of power there as the Popes of the middle Ages, to-day seven hundred years after his death, suspected the celebrated poet Hafez of being a fire worshipper, and the *fiat* went forth from him to raze his tomb and its surroundings to the ground. And it has been done. Hafez counts amongst his readers men from Europe and America, Asia and Africa, and his tomb with its literary associations had come to be a place of pilgrimage, a veritable Persian Stratford-on-Avon, to numerous European scholars, and tourists. I have no doubt that this wanton act of sacrilege will not fail to inspire all scholars and lovers of literature with feeling of indignation and horror. H. I. M. The Shah of Persia has issued orders to re-collect the timber and the stones, torn away from the poets' last resting place, and to re-build with the very same material the same building, but the same paper also says, that the bigoted Haji, is firmly determined not to allow any such thing to be done ! When this news spreads in Europe one feels sure, that in spite of its being a domestic event, with no political significance, pressure would be brought to bear upon the Shah, through at least the English and German Ambassadors, by the combined protests of the poets' students, to do the needful in the matter and to remove all the traces of a deed which has caused a deep blot to settle on the literary fame of Persia.—Yours etc. K.

Bombay, Nov. 13, 1899.

M. ALFRED PICARD, the eminent commissioner-general of the 1900 Exhibition, who is also permanent president of the Customs Committee, has made his Trade Report for 1898 to the Minister of Commerce. M. Picard shows that in 1898 French foreign trade (imports and exports) amounted in the aggregate to 7,983,000,000 frs. The figures for previous years were as follows :—1894, 6,929,000,000 frs.; 1895, 7,094,000,000 frs.; 1896, 7,199,000,000 frs. ; 1897, 7,554,000,000 frs. Foreign trade, therefore, is again approaching the figure of 8,000,000,000 frs. reached in 1889 and maintained for three years. The year 1898 shows an increase of 517,000,000 frs. in imports over 1897, but a decrease of 87,000,000 frs. in exports. Most countries increased their sales to France in 1898, the exceptions being Japan, China, Turkey, and Sweden. French exports increased to Belgium, Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Indo-China, Algeria, Madagascar, and Tunis, but fell off as regards Great Britain, the United States, Spain, Italy Brazil, Holland, and Argentina. M. Picard considers that on the whole the year 1898 was not unfavourable to French commerce and industry.

## NOTES ON THE WAR.

### THE GLENCOE BATTLE.

( BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE "DAILY NEWS.")

IT is difficult to exaggerate the effect that will be produced throughout South Africa by the success which was gained yesterday at Glencoe. At the same time it is well to realise that if we take the figures which have been sent by Colonel Yule, which are probably correct, the victory is much more decisive in its effect on the morale of both sides than in its material results. It is usually safe to take the lower of two estimates of an enemy's numbers, and Colonel Yule, who succeeded to the command when General Symons was wounded, is not likely to have very greatly under-estimated the troops who attacked him. On the whole, therefore it may be assumed that the attack was made by about 4,000 Boers. It that be so, it would probably represent only about half the strength of the column which originally crossed at Laing's Nek, according to all the best estimates who have had. This would imply the correctness of the previous report, that whilst the younger Boers were determined at all cost to push on at once to attack, the older Boers, who wished to wait till all the columns were ready, had fallen back to Newcastle and left them to fight alone. As the attackers have lost their guns for their pains and have been badly beaten, it is probable that in future it will be the older men who will decide the mode in which the campaign is to be conducted. Probably that means also that there will be considerable delay before they venture to move forward again, even if it does not lead, as it very probably will do, to mutual recriminations which yet further hamper their action.

As a test specimen of the conditions under which we are likely to fight in future, nothing could be more valuable than this little fight. But unless it should lead to a general desertion among the Boers, produced by the ineptness with which they have been led, it would be very premature to assume that it relieves us from the necessity of much furthur exertion. It has been definitely proved in action, as had been all along suspected before, that the Boer Artillery, with very little discipline, and very little practice or training, would not be formidable, despite its German instructors. No blame to the German officers, who could not have achieved the impossible, and the handling and training of such a force as was put into their hands belongs to the region of the hopeless. We did not require to be told that our own artillery was efficient ; but it is a very great advantage that the Boers should have discovered how very efficient it is. We might have had full confidence that such battalions as composed the force at Glencoe would, when they had half a chance, give a very good account of the Boers. It is quite the most satisfactory of incidents that the reply to the ravings of Irish members should be given by the brilliant, but most accustomed, gallantry of the Dublin Fusiliers. Perhaps, when he hears of it, Mr. Kruger himself will begin to place their proper value on the suggestions which have been made to him as to dissension and disloyalty within the British Empire. The heavy losses which we have sustained would seem to show that if the Boers have lost something of their old skill as marksmen since the game was driven out of the country, they are stil formidable behind cover. It is from one point of view a very fortunate circumstance that the first victory should have been gained over a number of Boers at least equal, and probably superior, to our own. It is further a great good that the sucess should have been gained by an assault of our men upon their position, and not merely by the defensive strength of ours.

There is, however, one point which in the accounts which have reached us still requires a little clearing up. It looks as if, unsuccessful as the Boers were in their tactics, they had succeeded by their demonstration from the Drakensburg, continued for several days, in inducing Sir George White not to reinforce Glencoe whilst the really serious attack was being made there, and whilst they avoided giving any opportunity to the strongest part of his force. Ladysmith is a vital position to maintain, but seeing that no serious body of the commando from the Drakensberg has ever come within sixteen miles of it, and that they have hitherto been held in check very well by cavalry, Colonial troops, mounted infantry, and a little artillery one almost thinks that 2,000 men sent two days ago to Glencoe would have been more useful there than at Ladysmith. If the Boers who might have joined in the attack on Glencoe had all been present an additional two thousand there would have been a welcome addition, while the Free State Boers seem to be showing a remarkable disinclination to close. Those who best know the two Republics have long anticipated this. The Transvaal Boer is a rough farmer, well accustomed to live in the open air, and if need be to bivouac. The Free State man lives in a comfortable brick house, and has, if he is not much maligned, become a much softer person than his brother of the Transvaal. Some little time ago it was said by those who knew the State well that only the younger men would respond to the call to arms, and that they would not number more than 4,000. All the reports that have reached us seem to indicate that substantially this view is correct, and that the contingents on the Drakensberg side are much more busily engaged in preparing for the defence of the Free State than in pushing vigorously on the attack.

Nevertheless it is by no means easy to guess at the motives which underlie the proceedings of the Boers in this campaign, simply because we do not for practical purposes know who is really directing them, and cannot therefore gauge his military temperament. When General Lee was defeating in succession each of the Generals who were placed in command of the Northern armies during the Civil War, he declared that he disliked these perpetual changes because whilst he had, up to the time at which he spoke, known the characters of all the men who were opposed to him, he was afraid that some day a man would be placed in command whose qualities he could not judge beforehand. In attempting to estimate what the Boers are likely to do we are somewhat in the difficulty which General Lee foresaw for himself. We know who the men are who are in command of the several contingents. We know also that the Boers have established, by absolute legislation, a practice for the settlement of the larger schemes of a campaign which has never in the whole history of War led to anything but disaster. Their General is empowered, and even required, to submit to the decision of a Council of War the direction of all the more important operations. Whether it is some such body that has devised or modified the general scheme of operations in this instance it is hard to say. There is no doubt that in the present war the Free State, being auxiliary to the South African Republic, which originally declared war, the chief direction of affairs must rest with the Republic, but it by no means follows that the inhabitants of the Free State will carry out with the absolute obedience of regular soldiers a plan devised by the authorities of the "South African Republic." More especially are modifications likely to be introduced if the burghers and Commandants of the Free State fancy that a change in the proposed scheme is likely to be more favourable than the original design to the tranquillity of the hearths and homes of the Free State. It is necessary to take these points into account in trying to judge how far we have in the actions of the several armies, or parts of armies, as they have as yet been disclosed, the indications of a settled plan, and how far they have been determined by the local fears of the inhabitants of both, but more especially by those of the Free State. Of the two, supposing that both failed to realise the essentially defensive character of the force employed at present in Natal, and that both therefore feared invasion by Sir George White's army, the Orange Free State is unquestionably the most exposed to attack. It may be, therefore, that the apparent unwillingness which has been shown by the corps on the western side to advance in any serious force from the Drakensberg, and the elaborate precautions which appear to have been taken for the defence of the Drakensberg and the country behind it have not had anything to do with the general scheme, but have simply been due to panic, among the burghers lest advancing over the passes of the Drakensberg we should trouble them from Natal. In any case the guns mounted for the defence of Harrismith, the stones said to have been rolled down to block the passes, do not seem like preparations very closely connected with an attack from that side, and it would, from whichever cause these actions spring, look as if all the more active energy in the Natal area was being directed against us from the east rather than from the west.—Oct, 21.

## A STUDY IN TACTICS.

IT would be idle to deny that the statement made by Mr. Wyndham last night in the House as representing the latest news received by the War Office, and the Commander-in Chief's summary of the position, represents a situation not altogether free from anxiety. Despite the splendid behaviour of our troops, and the admirable way in which they have been handled, regiments which have lost so heavily in officers as those which captured the Boer position at Dundee are necessarily somewhat weakened for the meeting of a fresh attack, and the fact that very superior numbers of Boers are advancing against the small force which has done so splendidly, naturally causes some concern. On the other hand, it is certain that our Artillery will assert its former superiority, and a report from Ladysmith states that the Boer artillery had been silenced, and that our Infantry was advancing, while a Cape telegram reports a complete victory.

The fact which Lord Wolseley mentions that Sir George White was being reinforced from Maritzburg probably implies that reinforcements, which are now overdue, have been landed at Durban. As a strict censorship is now very wisely enforced, it is probable that many of the regiments and batteries which started from the Mediterranean and from home at the same time as the Indian Brigade left from Bombay have arrived without their disembarkation being reported. It is to be hoped that it may be possible for Sir George White, without unduly weakening his hold upon Ladysmith, to push on to the support of Glencoe after his Victory at Elandslaagte. The reinforcements will no doubt, much facilitate this.

The reported falling back of General Yule's army upon Glencoe is merely an obviously necessary concentration on a strong defensive position after the dispersion involved in the previous success. It is to be hoped, though is is not very likely, that the Boers may have themselves attacked him there, because in that case we shall hear of fewer losses than have been entailed by our necessary attacks of the last few days.

I have heard the question asked, even by soldiers, why General Symons attacked the Boers, seeing that the Boers are known to be much more effective in defensive positions among the rocks than they are likely to be if they had to organize a regular attack upon a well chosen position. The answer is written large on the face of the facts. General Symons, we are assured, was so well served by his Intelligence Department and scouts that he fully knew the plans of the enemy, and was aware that while they were preparing to advance against him in three columns, one of these, that of Lucas Meyer, had exposed itself by a premature attack. Now, in order to take advantage of this, it was indispensable to attack him before the other columns arrived. To have simply remained in a strong defensive position would have given time for all the belated columns to arrive. Therefore, as soon as the Artillery had thoroughly asserted its superiority, silenced the enemy's artillery and by severely punishing the Boer Infantry, had not merely reduced their numbers, but had shaken the nerves of those who remained, two batteries went forward into close positions, from which they were able to support the Infantry by firing on the Boers up to the last moment, while one battery remained with the Leicester Regiment to protect the camp against the heads of one of the other columns, which was already making its appearance. Meantime the Cavalry was passing round to the rear of the Boers and going for their horses, capturing some, stampeding others. Again, whilst a portion of the Infantry moved forward in a frontal attack, taking careful precaution to advance in the best manner, and over the ground which gave them the safest approach to the position, the remainder were on both sides outflanking the Boers and attacking them in the deadliest direction; while as soon as the Boers had been fairly started on the run, demoralised not only by their defeat, but by what for Boers is the most terrible of all things—the loss of their horses—the Cavalry was among them driving them in a helpless mass of fugitives. As a genuine study on a small scale of the best possible application of sound tactics, I commend that story to all soldiers who understand their business, and more especially understand South African fighting.

It may be of interest to explain why I maintain that forming his judgment under the stress and strain of battle, General Symons showed how thoroughly before he ever went out to the battle-field he had thought out the problems concerned. It so happens that the particular use made of the Cavalry, a use which so far as I am able to follow the account, was by no means made in the same way by General French at Elands Laagte, was discussed independently of one another by two officers—one in Zululand, one at home 6,000 miles away. As each of them came to exactly the same conclusion, and one of them was Sir Redvers Buller, I may quote the conversation which I happened to hear, and which took place in Dublin at the very time that Sir Redvers in Natal, in words, that I do not know, made the same comment. A Cavalry officer, who, during the period of reinforcement which followed Majuba, was about to occupy a high position in South Africa as a Cavalry leader, had explained that, having carefully practised his regiment in shooting at the butts, he had no doubt they would give a very good account of the Boers.

"My dear X.," was the answer made him, "if you think that because of butt-shooting you are going to compete with the Boers, who have been flogged from the time they could just carry a rifle, and moreover allowed to eat no meat unless they brought home a Blesbok for every cartridge they were given—Good-bye. We shall never see you or any of your men again. But if you will remember that every Boer cares a great deal more for his own property, and especially for his horse, than he does for the Republic, and has no instinct of discipline whatever, and will therefore go for his horses in rear of where he is fighting, what will happen will be this. Your men, if they are worth their salt, will be able to find out where the Boer horses are and to get at them wherever they are. As soon as you get among them, every Boer will run to save his own horse, and you will catch them under most favourable conditions. For God's sake stick to your horses; don't try to play at Mounted Infantry, at which you are bound to be beaten."

I have no doubt that either General Symons or the officer commanding his cavalry, whether they knew Sir Redvers' opinion or not, have taken the same view of the question, and have demonstrated its success in action. As it presents a special type of Boer character as much as of mere Boer tactics, it may interest many apart from its technical aspect.

In the earlier part of the fight General Symons employed all his three batteries, though when the Artillery had to go to close quarters, and the second column was threatening, he kept back one battery to meet it, and sent the others forward. You can't do that with infantry. If you want to have a reserve, you must keep it as a reserve—that is to say, not firing. Consequently, generals trained like Sir W. Symons in the infantry are very apt therefore to apply the same principle to the artillery, and utterly to refuse all artillery advice on the subject. Furthermore, it is to be noted that, strictly in accordance with the best views of the use of artillery, the artillery of Sir H. Symons was concentrated in succession on gun after gun, hopelessly silencing it as it smote it.

Every one has recognised in the reports the skill and gallantry with which Sir W. Symons handled his own arm. To understand both the other and how to deal with, on a small scale, a difficult tactical situation on the soundest principles is a rarer accomplishment. I can only hope that the latest news may yet offer some promise that an officer who ought to be capable of great things in the future, may recover from his serious wound. Oct. 24.

## THE ELANDSLAAGTE BATTLE.

### INCIDENT OF THE FIGHT.

Captain Peyton, of the Manchesters, narrates a touching incident. Those wounded just before dark lay there until five o'clock in the morning. One man of his regiment remained throughout the bitterly cold night with his arms round him to give him such warmth as possible from his own body, both having been drenched by the heavy rain just before assaulting the position, with no better covering than their wet khaki uniforms.

Philip Koch says they suffered most from "the soldiers in little clothes, half men, half women"—meaning the Gordon Highlanders—and in the charge by the 5th Lancers, who estimate the number of Boers killed in it between fifty and a hundred.

It was just before dark Trumpeter Sherlock, a boy of fourteen, whose regimental nickname is Little Redbreast, galloped ahead and shot three Boers with his revolver. His comrades carried him home triumphantly through the camp yesterday.

One of the Boer officers captured told the "Daily News" war correspondent that two quick-firing guns taken by the Devon Regiment at the storming of the hill at Elandsaagate were captured at the Jameson Raid. They are 12-pounders bearing the Maxim-Nordenfelt mark. The carriages are considerably damaged by our artillery, but the weapons are otherwise serviceable, and will be a useful addition to our batteries after necessary repairs.

Several hundred rounds of ammunition were found with them, all apparently of recent manufacture.

Commandant Ben Viljoen will be remembered as the recently-elected member of the Raad for Johannesburg. He was thus, officially, the representative of the Uitlanders. Needless to say, he was not elected by Uitlander votes—for the sufficient reason that no Uitlanders have votes. As a matter of fact, Viljoen was returned over a more moderate Boer candidate by the vote of five hundred burghers. On returning thanks to the electors, Viljoen issued a violently-worded anti-British manifesto, in which he asserted that God and the Mauser were on the side of the Boers. Colonel Schiel, one of the wounded prisoners in the hands of the British, is the Colonel of the German corps raised to help the Boers. Pretorious is a son of the original Pretorious, first President of the Transvaal. General Koch was in command of the Boer forces at Elandslaagte. He is a member of the Boer Executive. General Koch's son has been killed. It is uncertain whether this is the son of General Koch who was a year or so ago appointed a judge and who presided at the trial of Edgar's murderer.

## AMERICAN LADIES TO FURNISH A HOSPITAL SHIP.

At a meeting of American ladies in London, presided over by Lady Randolf Churchill, it has been resolved to endeavour to raise among Americans on both sides of the Atlantic a fund for the immediate despatch of a properly-equipped hospital ship to South Africa for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and refugees. The amount required is £30,000, which it is hoped to raise within a fortnight. The executive committee consists of Lady Randolf Churchill, chairman; Mrs. Blow, hon. secretary, Walsingham House, Piccadilly; Mrs. Ronalds, treasurer, 7, Cadoganplace; the Duchess of Marlborough, the Countess of Essex, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Mrs. Van Dozer, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Bradley-Martin, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Arthur Paget, and Mrs. Taylor. All contributions should be sent to the treasurer. A *cafe-concert* will be given in the near future in aid of the hospital ship fund. The active management of the concert will be in the hands of Mrs. Brown Potter. Several valuable offers of assistance have been received already, and all Americans at present in London desirous of helping are invited to communicate with Mrs. Potter, at 10, Blenheim-road, N.W.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### THE HUNTING SEASON.

### THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

### RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

During the last half-century the decline and eventual extinction of fox-hunting has often been foretold. These melancholy forebodings have been altogether contradicted by the event. The fact that times are hard and profits earned with difficulty rather disposes the farmers to look with favour upon fox-hunting. They cannot afford to disregard the benefits, direct or indirect, which the presence of a pack of hounds in their midst brings with it, and the majority of them love the sport for its own sake. It is true that the vogue of shooting is rather a thorn in the sides of masters of hounds, yet foxes have seldom been more plentiful than they are now. Wire is of no recent origin in the hunting field, as some people seem to suppose, and now that masters and hunt committees are becoming alive to the dangers of the situation, there is good reason to hope that by degrees the use of this description of fencing will become less frequent. Already this season the farmers have shown themselves well-disposed in the matter. In some countries cub-hunting was started this season before the close of August. Elsewhere the opening of the campaign was deferred until September was well advanced and rain had fallen to freshen up the dusty coverts, soften the ground, and improve scenting conditions. It is probable that masters who adopted the latter course lost little by the delay. Although the conditions this autumn were never very favourable to the pursuit of cubs—scent seldom serving well and the ground as a rule being over-hard—an average number of young foxes have been handled, more than seemed probable in the circumstances. And this is the more satisfactory as the supply is rather above the average this autumn and it is of the utmost importance to keep it within due limits. Nothing is more discouraging to farmers and others who have loyally preserved foxes than to find that their poultry or pheasant preserves are suffering through the prolonged absence of hounds.

A considerable number of changes in the constitution of hunts have to be recorded since last season. Those which refer to the subordinate staff are duly set forth in the papers devoted to sport, and it will be sufficient here to give the more important changes of mastership. It will be remembered that Mr. Austin Mackenzie resigned the mastership of the Woodland Pytchley nearly twelve months ago, after being fifteen years in office. He is succeeded by Lord Southampton, who may be expected to show the best of sport. The new Master is a brilliant polo player, a finished horseman, well known between the flags, and at one time acted as Field Master with the Warwickshire Hounds. Captain Heywood Lonsdale succeeds Lord Cottenham with the Bicester, and Mr. J. C. Munro has been appointed Master of the Albrighton in the place of Captain Foster. The retiring Master held office for nine years, and on resigning was the recipient of a very handsome testimonial, upwards of £1,500 being collected by the members of the Hunt. Messrs. Brassey and Egerton replace Mr. Munro as Masters of the East Sussex. Major de Freville has given up the Cotswold Hounds, and is followed by Mr. Algernon Rushout, who is very popular in the neighbourhood and for more than twenty years was Master of the North Cotswold. The Hon. H. Coventry has taken office with the Croome, in succession to Mr. H. B. Wrangham. Mr. Coventry's father, the Master of the Buckhounds, founded the Hunt more than thirty years ago, so the appointment is eminently suitable. Mr. E. S. Bowlby takes sole charge of the Essex Hounds this season, and Mr. E. Deacon replaces Mr. A. W. Ruggles-Brise and Captain Cruickshank as Master of the East Essex. With the Surrey Union Mr. Labouchere is followed by Major Goulburn. The Dulverton Hounds, a flourishing pack of recent origin, having only been formed in 1889, are to be managed by Mr. Selwyn on the retirement of Mr. E. Dawkins. Mr. Joshua Fielden, some time Master of the Fitzwilliam, has been chosen to replace Mr. F. Wilson in the Ledbury country; and Mr. Yorke Scarlett succeeds the late Mr. Shrubb as Master of the Tedworth. Among Welsh packs not many changes are announced. Mr. A. W. Stokes has given up the Pembrokeshire Hounds, and is followed by Mr. L. C. Craven, of Haverfordwest. Captain W. Pryse Pryse, of Noyaddtrifawr, has accepted office with the Tivyside, in place of Mr. L. Craven, and with the Gogerddan Sir Pryse Pryse is associated in the mastership with Mr. P. Pryse.

As regards prospects for the hunting season, they are, as usual, largely dependent on the weather. At the present time a copious rainfall is urgently required, for the ground is now so hard that the pursuit of hounds is fraught with danger to horses' legs, if not to the limbs of their riders, and these risks are not lessened by grass-grown ditches and leafy hedges. Unless rain falls in the course of the next few days it is even possible that some hunts may delay a start until the conditions are more suitable. It may be remembered that a similar state of things existed two years ago, when the Quorn delayed their opening meet at Kirby Gate until the middle of November. It is far from improbable that a frost of some duration and severity will visit our islands this winter, and should this unfortunately be the case, fox-hunters must console themselves with the recollection of the past four winters, during which hounds were never kept at home by frost for more than a few days at a time. For the rest, the stock of foxes is more than ample. The wire nuisance seems to be gradually abating through the exertions and influence of the committees specially appointed to deal with it, and the new year will find "the sport of kings" more popular and more full of vitality than at any previous period of its history.

Sheffield United, the leaders in the League competition, went up North on Saturday, but could not discover a weak spot in the Newcastle armour. The defence of the Novocastrians when on their own turf has been so far absolutely faultless, not a goal having yet been placed to their debit. In this they stand alone, and their record is certainly unique. Sheffield United were on Saturday the first to bag a point, but in doing this they also dropped one, because when last on the same spot they won by two goals to one. The Sheffielders, however, have still a couple in hand, and for a time at all events they seem to be quite secure at the head of the League table.

How singular it is that when Liverpool do make a move it should be at the expense of a club that mastered them in the corresponding fixture last season. In Notts County they were opposed by a team whose defence is actually weaker than their own, and they turned the opportunity to profitable account. Nor was the game one of the common order by any means. The interval passed by without a goal having been registered, yet in the end the Anfielders were triumphant by three to one. Moreover, the "Lacemen" were the first to find the net, so it will be readily understood that Liverpool went at it hammer and tongs, and gave their antagonists little quarter. Now that they have made a move, let us hope that the sun will continue to shine upon them, for they have no business at the wrong end of the table.

Of the Lancashire representatives in the First Division only Burnley, besides Liverpool, were rewarded with the coveted two points, and they had to fight precious hard for these. The County Palatine members are not setting an example to the world this season by a long chalk, the majority being still below the half-way mark. Bury struggled hard at Turf Moor, but the home defence was always a wee bit above them, and they were never able to beat the burly Hillman. It is a fact that Bury have never yet defeated Burnley in the League anywhere, so that in going down by a goal to nil it was no novelty. Play was mostly of a scrambling order, and as is invariably the case when local rivals are in opposition, feeling ran very high, and some of the players lost their heads more than once.

Manchester City threw down the gauntlet at Aston Park for the first time in their lives, and gave the champions a capital game. They were the first to open the scoring, Williams doing the trick half an hour after the start, but as they subsequently lost a couple of goals they had to return to Cottonopolis the poorer for their visit. As the Villa were minus Crabtree, Athersmith, and Johnson, they doubtless did as well as they bargained for, and they have gone up to No. 2 in the table, although it must not be forgotten that they have fulfilled one more fixture than Sunderland, who are within a point. The Villa are credited with a goal more than the top club, but this was largely due to that sensational 9—0 performance against Glossop early in the season.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

Glossop, by the way, are find victories a somewhat scarce article. In the first few weeks they flattered their home supporters by showing them how to walk round all and sundry, but they have gone off the line, and for upwards of a month they have been strangers to victory. They are apparently finding the continuous opposition of crack teams a big strain, just as many other clubs have found it year after year. They did succeed in preventing Everton winning, which was of itself a clever achievement, but this was not accomplished until the game was almost done with.

Derby County seem to have got over the bad spell which dogged their footsteps in the first few weeks, for they have now avoided defeat for four matches in succession. This is very different from losing the first four right off the reel. They could not manage a goal at Deepdale, but as their opponents were in the same boat they had no need to shed tears. Moreover the draw meant a gain of a point for the Derbyshire players, so that they had something to show for their pains. The North End are in serious jeopardy, and unless they improve very soon they may find themselves in the position now filled by Liverpool. The forward play of the Preston team is painfully weak. They only average half a goal per match, and they have lost three times as many as they have netted. The outlook is the very reverse of inspiriting.

Perhaps the strangest game of all was that between the Forest and Blackburn Rovers, at Nottingham. For a long time the Reds were easily masters of the situation, and apparently had the Lancastrians on a "bit of bread." The last-named were anything but skilful in their forward methods, contrasting very poorly with the lively Forest. This will be seen when we mention the fact that with the second half well on its way the Midlanders were three goals to none. Then the Rovers cast off the spell that had held them down, and astonished the crowd by popping on a couple of goals, so that they were only one behind at the fall of the curtain. The change was appreciated by the spectators, who had formed a very poor opinion of the Rovers, so badly had they shaped for the greater part of the afternoon. When previously on Forest territory the Rovers were the victors.

Stoke are one of the few clubs that have a majority of points on the right side. In these days of fierce competition this is someting to say—that they average more than a point per engagement. For a club that parted with so many supposed tip-top professionals at the close of last season, the "Potters" are having a good time of it and rank fourth in the list. Their fixture with West Bromwhich Albion was productive of one goal only, and that went opposite the name of the home players.

Sheffield Wednesday have evidently lost little, if at all, in the eyes of their admirers by descending from the First to the Second Division, for the public are supporting them with praiseworthy generosity. For their important engagement with Small Heath there was a turnout 12,000 strong, and they enjoyed the spectacle of seeing the visitors heavily worsted. Never before during the season had the "Heathens" had their colours lowered, but they were now sadly overplayed, the verdict being four to none against them.

With the exception of the match just dealt with, goals were "few and far between" in the Second Division, there being no scoring of any sort in as many as four of the fixtures. Newton Heath had their revenge on New Brighton, who failed to repeat their success when last at Clayton. Bolton Wanderers had a hard tussle with Woolwich Arsenal at Burnden Park, but came out right in the end. Leicester Fosse gained a point at Chesterfield, and like the present champions are still unbeaten. Relatively speaking, they are only a single point worse off than Sheffield Wednesday. Burslem Port Vale sprang a surprise on Walsall by vanquishing them on their own stronghold.

Woolwich Arsenal played a very good game at Bolton on Saturday, especially when we consider that they left home shortly after seven o'clock in the morning, and only arrived on the field immediately prior to the time announced for the kick off.

It appears to be left nowadays to the Huddersfield team to create surprises in Yorkshire Senior Competition football. A week ago they defeated Hull on the latter's own enclosure, and on Saturday they completely upset the calculations of the Castleford team. It would not usually be considered a very great feat to defeat Castleford, but it so happens that the "Glass-blowers" have been showing great form this season, and they have been spoken of as the next best team to Bradford in the competition. Hull do indeed seem to have fallen upon evil days. After being beaten on their own ground they were on Saturday vanquished at Bramley. Yet another game that did not quite square with public ideas was that at Brighouse, where Leeds Parish Church were beaten, and beaten badly too. These results are after all the salt of football, for if teams always did what the critics and public expected of them there would be little fun in the game. Bradford made the highest score of the day at Liversedge, and now have Batley as their nearest rivals. Singular though it may seem for a club that relies so much on its old and native blood, there is a strong feeling out Batley way that the local team will not be far off winning the competition once more.

The Rugby Union County Championship is now fairly on its way. Saturday saw the rivals of Cumberland and Durham in active contest on the Tudhoe ground at Spennymoor. The game ended in a draw, only a try being scored by each contingent. The match was not remarkable for any brilliant displays, and the back division on either side were by no means shining lights. The forwards bore the brunt of the work in the attack, but the fine defence of the full backs kept down any great scoring.

The Lancashire Northern Unionists were in great glee on Saturday, for the team selected to represent the Palatine gained a fine victory over the Cumberland contingent. The match was on the Oldham ground, and a very interesting game resulted. The attendence of some eight thousand spectators was no doubt satisfactory, though it did not reach the numbers which are attracted to that famous arena when an interclub contest in the Senior Division is determined. However, as far as football is concerned, the display of the home county, including as it did six Oldham men, was highly relished by the spectators, and the combination of the backs was of that pretty character which pleases those who love to see a perfect understanding between players. The Lancashire forwards quite held their own against their more burly antagonists, and the backs did the rest. Lawton, the clever Oldham half-back, captained the team, and besides scoring twice himself, had a good deal to do with the initiation of other movements which led to the piling up of 17 points to 7.

The County match at Watersheddings was primarily responsible for Millom, Oldham, Rochdale Hornets, and Swinton resting from the excitement of Competition football in the Lancashire Senior Competition. Runcorn continue to easily hold their own at the head of affairs, and the manner in which they defeated Leigh quite startled the latter organisation. Mr. M'Cutcheon, the referee, had to publicly admonish a section of the spectators of the Cheshire town for the uncomplimentary manner in which they treated his handling of the game. St. Helens appear to have pulled themselves together, for they gave Stockport a decisive thrashing. The latter side have had a rough time during the past week, as Oldham trounced them severely at Watersheddings. It would seem that Stockport's victory over Runcorn a week ago was not exactly a criterion of the Stockport strength. Salford vindicated their reputation to some tune at the expense of Warrington, the latter giving a poor display at New Barns. What makes the Sanordians' success all the more meritorious is the fact that several of the second string had to be called on.

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The *Temps* has received confirmation of the capture of M. de Behagle by Rabah. The French traveller has been the victim of the courageous imprudence with which he marched, without an armed escort, towards the region of Lake Chad, Rabah, adds the journal, has no intention of putting his prisoner to death, preferring to keep him as a hostage.

There was a tumultuous scene at the sitting of the Reichsrath on Oct. 24, recalling some of the worst episodes of the obstructionist period. This time, says the correspondent of the *Times*, the *roles* were reversed. The Government were supported by the Germans, while the authors of the disorderly proceedings were the Czechs. One member shook his fist in the face of the Minister of Justice, while some of his colleagues pelted him with paper. At last things grew so serious that the President closed the sittings.

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## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 4 | 2 | 23 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada | 5 | 1 | 26 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 14 | 0 | 33 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 4 | 13 |
| Total | 25 | 8 | 125 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 60,233 | 53,028 | |
| Same date last year | 11 | 9 | 81 |

Dead rats are still being found in considerable numbers in different parts of the city. It is, however, remarked that the presence of dead rats does not now, as in former years, presage cases of plague amongst the inmates of the houses in which they are found. This is considered as a favourable symptom indicating that the type of the pestilence is undergoing a modification.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Tata and Sons' Liverpool correspondents, in their letter of the 11th instant, write on the state of their cotton market as under:—"With regard to the market we have to report another quiet week. After slight fluctuations, prices shew on balance a decline of 1 to 2 points. Business done in Manchester is very small. Lancashire and continental spinners only buy from hand to mouth, and do not stock any cotton. In our opinion they are quite right in waiting for lower prices, which sooner or later must come. The receipts are small; it is useless to ignore this point; and after all the receipts in the end make up the crop,—is it not so? To what must we attribute these reduced figures? Are the farmers holding back? Shall we see a small crop, say of 9 to 9 1-2 millions? We believe not. They are certainly mysteriously small! Yet receipts must not be compared with last year. At this time, last year there was a prospective crop of 12 millions, of which 500,000 to 750,000 bales have been lost through the wretched weather of last December, January, and February. We ought to compare with the years more similar to the present one. American Bulls speak confidently of 4 1-4d. and 4 1-2d. They advertise a very small crop. One of our Galveston friends estimates the Texas crop at 2,500,000 bales, and adds: 'The strong financial situation in this country strengthens the buying power, and has never been known to be greater.' Many Liverpool importers are now converted bulls. This sentiment is against it. There are only one or two important houses, for account of the outside public, the "bucket shops," and farmers, who are hugely Bull, and who hold both actual cotton and bull contracts to an alarming extent. Perhaps a last supreme effort will be made to push prices over 4d. It may be that European spinners, who have so far not yet bought their annual requirements, will take fright and rush into the market, thus helping the Americans to get out of the article at top prices. But we doubt whether European spinners will be so foolish. Yesterday a friend of ours facetiously remarked to us:—'Be prepared to pay margins; keep your funds ready in the Bank for a last frantic effort; but at the same time get plenty of confidential selling orders, so that at the right moment you can let them have all they want.' We think there is some sound truth in this jocular remark, and it would really be the very best thing to do. Still, our American friends seem determined. They have made any amount of money, and are very clever. They may take us unawares. Quien sabe? Under these circumstances, considering on the one hand the trend of American opinion, the financial strength of the Bulls, the great prosperity of the cotton industry almost everywhere, the small receipts, and the possibility of a small crop; and on the other hand, that farmers, who are all Bullish, have cotton but will not sell; that we are about 25-32d. higher than we were this time last year, with a visible supply of 300,000 more than then; that the continued action on the part of European growing among them as the season advances, as they are still unable to buy at Liverpool parity. This explains the strength of the near position and the weakness of distant ones. These houses, seeing that they will not get any cotton in the near future, and that they must wait until America at last lets us have a good part of the crop, have begun to buy Octobers and Novembers with the intention of taking the cotton up. In New York a similar thing seems to be going on. It is whispered that there exists a syndicate to squeeze sellers of October. It is said, but it is merely a rumour, that several millionaires are backing up this scheme, and have bought large lines of near positions, and at the same time extensive quantities of actual cotton still in the hands of the farmers so as to enable them to push spot prices to fancy figures. Whether this be true or not, the fact remains that near positions are here at a premium, while in New York Octobers have gone up six points, and summer positions have gone down 10 to 12 points during this month. All this is purely manipulation, which must sooner or later upset industry. Crop accounts are excellent. Plenty of rain and a temperature of 62 ° minimum to 83 ° maximum promise a good top-crop. We ask ourselves, Will America succeed in pushing prices higher? Their markets look tired. Each time Liverpool sends them a decline, they make superhuman efforts to lift prices higher. The large New York houses, with one or two great exceptions, we think, are either out of the article or spinners in not buying more than their immediate requirements, must in the end triumph over the Americans; that the political situation is anything but brilliant; that money keeps dear; that the stocks in Europe will suffice for several months yet; that Russia is becoming more and more independent of American cotton by using Asiatic cotton; that to-day's price of 3 15-16d. to 3 31-32d. for Middling on the spot discounts at the very least a crop of 10 millions in America and a reduction of a million in India:—We come to the conclusion that although we might have to be prepared for a fresh temporary advance, during which it would be well to sell boldly, there is no reason to turn Bull after a rise of 3-4d. It would be much better to sell up. As we wired you this morning, we recommend great caution, and would rather miss doing business, under the present uncertain conditions of the market, until we see clearer. Everybody is perplexed and the continually small receipts are most bewildering."

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Colonel Ferdinand Schneider, who held the position of Austro-Hungarian military attache in Paris during the Dreyfus affair, and whose name came prominently forward at the Rennes trial, died at Vienna on Oct. 20 in his forty-seventh year.

Further disturbances, the same correspondent says, have taken place in connection with the repeal of the language ordinances and tumultuous demonstrations on the part of the Czech population are reported from different directions. On Oct. 22 there were fatal riots at Holleschau, in Moravia, where the Czechs plundered and wrecked a number of Jewish shops and set fire to a factory. The "gendarmerie" were attacked and had to make use of their firearms, killing three of the rioters and wounding twenty more. At Gaya, in Bohemia, the Imperial Eagle on the letter boxes was smeared over with tar during the night, while a turbulent mob uttered hostile threats against the Prime Minister amid cries of "There is no more justice in Austria. Down with Vienna."

Rowlands' Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-3d. per bottle.

## PLAGUE DUTY IN INDIA.

### AUTHORITY VESTED IN LAY COMMISSIONERS.

When plague made its appearance in India and caused an enormous amount of sickness and a large mortality, first in Bombay and then in other cities, it was generally recognised that the Indian Government was not only fully justified in adopting unprecedented means for dealing with this new danger, but under a distinct obligation to do so. It was hoped, moreover, that this difficulty would be of comparatively short duration. Very vigorous measures were taken, and it must be confessed by all (says the "British Medical Journal") that they have not met with the success which was hoped. Plague has not disappeared, and it is now impossible to say when the country may be free from it. Whether any measures which could have been taken would have been successful in stamping out the disease is, of course, open to doubt, but in looking back upon what was actually done, it is seen that various mistakes, some of them of great magnitude, were made. Among these mistakes was the initial error of withdrawing the organisation of the measures for the prevention of the spread of the disease from the jurisdiction of the Indian medical authorities, and vesting them in lay plague commissioners. These have been either civil servants or military officers, no doubt able and competent men in their own sphere, but very unlikely to have any adequate sanitary or hygienic knowledge or training. By no stretch of complaisance could they be considered the best men to direct an essentially sanitary fight, for it will hardly be credited that the medical service was wholly unrepresented on the Commission, although without medical advice it was powerless to effect proper sanitary work. This looks like a repetition of the old folly, which excluded medical officers from mixed sanitary Boards, but which could effect nothing without the advice of "attending medical witnesses."

A MISTAKE IN POLICY.

Of course we are not questioning the prime necessity of having the civil power duly armed because it was the proper arm to carry out measures which involved interference with civil rights and property. It is not, however, easy to see why temporary magisterial power could not have been conferred on medical officers doing the actual sanitary work, as well as on officers of the Staff Corps nominally doing it. The Indian Government could hardly be afraid to trust medical officers with such power, seeing that not a few of the very best administrators and political agents India has known have been medical men. Instead of utilising the sanitary skill of their medical administrators, the Government took the control of medical officers on plague duty out of the hands of the Surgeon-General of Bombay, and placed it in those of two civil servants, with enormous pay, each aggregating that of half-a-dozen executive medical officers! Well might a writer in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" ask whether the services of even an eminent Bombay civil servant as plague superintendent on 4,000 rupees a month could be worth that of a dozen medical men combined? At Bangalore it was the same; a very young civilian was made Plague Commissioner on a high salary, while there were several capable and experienced medical officers who could have done the work far better. Even, therefore on the lesser score of expense, the Plague Commissioners were organised on mistaken lines. The special plague duty pay of medical officers has also been wholly inadequate for the severe nature of the work and the high risks run, in this respect in marked contrast to the splendid emoluments of the civilians, who had of course much less personal risk. We are well aware of the very good work done, and the splendid devotion, often amounting to heroism displayed on plague duty; but since the disease still continues it is not unreasonable to inquire whether radical changes in plague administration are not called for; and whether these changes should not include placing the officers employed much more fully under the direct control of sanitary experts. The recent appointment of General Wilkie, I.M.S., to be special Principal Medical Officer for plague operations in Bombay, appears to indicate that the Government are beginning to recognise that this must be done. We hope that this may be taken as an indication of a change of policy.

## HIGH COURT.—November 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

614-72—Muljee and R—Jusoob Rahimtoola and another vs Rambhoy Hubibhoy and another—Thakurdas D C and Co, P G and S and Co and M D and J.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

676-98—Madhawjee V—Mahadeo Yenkajee vs Nowla Jugga and another—M N Sakiatwalla—Part heard

284-98—Chitnis M and M—Ramchand Gurushid Appa vs Kulsangawda Milgingawda—Captain and V

Reference for hearing

E F Nicholson, Solicitor for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 cause in the matter of Government and Dayal Muljee

Long Causes

288-99—Wadia and G—Narronjee Kessowjee and another vs Dada Hajee Ganie Tyeb and another—Payne G and S Co

359-99—Madhawjee V—Nanchand Tribhowan and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and another—Craigie L and O

548 98—Sorabjee and J—Javerbai vs Abdoolally Allibhoy

735-98—Little and Co—Raghowjee Vizpal vs Tricumdas Gopaljee

454-99—Ardeshir H and D—Abdoolabhoy Bana vs Máneck Cassum and others—Thakurdas and Co and P G and S and Co

465-99—Matubhai J and M—Vasanjee Trikamjee and others vs Weljee Natha and another—Madhavjee Virjee

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Crowe.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

181-99—Framjee and D—Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Hajee Mahomed and another vs Hajrabai and others—Payne G and S

230-99—K D Shroff—Karsedjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff vs Assabai and others For postponement

353-99—Payne G and S—Purumsukdas Bhikumchand and another vs Narandas Ootamchand Rethe

426-99—Dikshit and D—Shrikrishna Karindan and others vs Multanchand Ramnarayen—Smetham B and N

509-99—Framjee and D—Rehmoobhai Allana and another vs Peerbhoy Khakibhoy—Payne G and S Co

511-99—Payne G S and Co—Bachoobai vs Harkisondas Ramjee Madhowjee

544-99—Dikshit and D—Mahomedbhoy Rahimtoola vs Jehangir Dinshaw Katelee—Edgelow G and W

580-99—Little and Co—Mahomedally Bhai Meya vs Currimbhai Sullemanjee

583-99—Bicknell M and M—Dayaram Vijbhukhandas vs Gordhandas Dayabhai and another

584-99—Madhavjee Virjee—Bai Premcore vs Chabildas Purshotumdas

592-99—S Pandurang—Govind Baba Gurjor vs Jadavahu and others—Ardeshir H and D

593-99—Captain and V—Manajee Nelojee Vanjari vs Ramchandra Tukaram.

595-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Thakoredas Lakhmidas vs Fakira Canajee Chowan and others

598-99—Edgelow G and W—Jivanlal Punalal and others vs The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China and others

599-99—Bhaishanker and K—Bai Pooraj Noor Mahomed Joosub

606-99—Nanu and H—Dadabhai Rustomjee Dady vs Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody—K B Mehta

607-79—Edgelow G and W—Jivanlal Panalal and others vs The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and others

609-99—Edgelow G and W—Jivanlal Panalal and others vs The National Bank of India Ld and others

613-99—Allan F Turner—Mooljeebhai Asharam Oza vs Dayabhai Dhossaji Javery—Maganlal and Co

For Investigation of Pauperisms

55-99—In person—Kalloo Jadoo vs Esmal Salor and others

56-99—In person—Adam Kadurdina vs Hajee Oosman Sulleman and others—Payne G S and Co

46-99—Sorabjee and J Mariambai vs Ranibai and others Payne J S and Co

58-99—In person—Kalloo Chugan and others vs Yennebai and anothers—K J Mantri For postponement

Long Causes.

549—99—Payne G S and Co—Esmail Spinner and others vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jeewa—Ardeshir H and D

141-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chidghanand Raghavanand Swami vs Heerjee Lowjee and others—Payne G S and Co.

166-95—Manshuklal D and J—Purshotum Mongaldas Nathoobhai vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

290-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormasjee vs Southern India Spg and Wg Co Ld and others—Manshuklal D and G.

370-99—Bicknell M and M—Mahomed Hajee Abdulla and another vs Rabiabai and others—Payne G S and Co.

347-98—Payne G S and Co—Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee and another vs Ebrahimjee and others—Wadia and G.

437-97—Craigie L and O—Vullubdas Moorlidhur vs Chandoolal Itcharam—Matubhai and J

202-99—Mansuklal D and J—Narotam Anandjee vs Sowharam Mores and another—K B Mehta

(Before the Honourable Mr Justice Russell).

To obtain Decree in terms award.

110-99—Edgelow G and W—Narondas Dharamsey vs Dharumsey Khimjee—Payne G and S Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

440-97—Wadia and G—Nazar Mohomed Fatehally vs Gondabhoy Govindjee—Maganlal and Co.

22498-97—In person—Nazar Mohomed Fatehally vs Gondabhoy Govindjee and another—Maganlal and Co.

575-99—Manshuklal D and J—The Soonderdas Spg and Wg Mills Co Ld vs Maneckshaw Furdunjee Shroff.

Testamentary Suits.

17-99—Khunderao and S—Bapoojee Shamrao P

6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesserbai Alias Sacurbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Thakurdas D C H.

18-99—Wadia and G—Ebrahim Laljee and others vs Mohomed Ebrahim—In person.

Long Causes.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayak and others vs Luxumon Govind—King and Cama.

614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fukroodin Khan Alias Fuckoo Miya bin Hajee Khan vs Mahomed Hoosin bin D Hajee Abdool Cader Nowrungay and others—Payne G S and Co.

256-99—Manshuklal D J—Caitano Camilo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J

215-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad Advance Spg and Wg Co Ld and another—Nanu and H, Bhaishunker and K

442-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shewjee vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K

459-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and G

76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dabi Alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and R and Little and Co

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## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 11)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr F G H Anderson of the Indian Civil Service Bombay Establishment are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept.

EXAMINATIONS.

It is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical service of the Govt of India and attached offices and in the clerical establishments of the offices subordinate to the Govt of Bengal, will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, commencing on Saturday, the 6th Jan 1900.

The examination at Allahabad and Lahore of candidates for appointments in the Secretariat offices of the Govt of India and attached offices will be held at the same time at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the N-W Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, respectively.

MEDICAL.

The services of Capt G S Thomson MB, MCH, IMS (Bombay) are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt G Lamb MB, IMS Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment in plague duty.

POLICE.

The services of Lieut T S Tancred 1st Regt Central India Horse are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt G Ramsay Indian Medical Service (Bengal) is re-appointed on return from furlough to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and as Residency Surgeon and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major C G F Fagan Indian Staff Corps a Political Assistant of the 1st (Offg Political Agent of the 3rd) class and Political Agent in Maskat is granted privilege leave for two months and thirty days with effect from the 1st Oct 1899 or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the leave.

Capt P Z Cox Indian Staff Crops a Political Assistant of the 2nd (Offg. Political Agent of the 4th) class, is posted as Political Agent in Maskat.

Capt. H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corrs, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (Offg Political Agent of the 4th) class and Political Agent in Zhob, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st Nov 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days granted to Mr R N Ray Offg Depy Auditor General is commuted to furlough for six months.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of Sept 1899 are notified:—

With effect from 4th Sept 1899—Mr W S Adie to officiate in class II Mr A H Authony to revert to class III Mr G C Ray to revert to class IV Mr F D Gordon to officiate in class V instead of in class IV and Mr J S Chakravarti to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the same date—Mr F J Atkinson to revert to class II, Mr H Oung to revert to class III, Messrs J A Robertson and K B Wagle to revert to class IV Rai Nritya Gopal Basu Bahadur to revert to class V, and Mr R Waterfield to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the same date in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr L E Pritchard—Messrs J A Robertson and K B Wagle to officiate in class III, Rai Nritya Gopal Basu Bahadur to officiate in class IV, and Mr R Waterfield to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 18 Sept 1899—Mr F J Atkinson to officiate in class I, Mr H Oung to officiate in class II, Mr G C Ray to officiate in class III, Mr F D Gordon to officiate in class IV, and Mr J S Chakravarti to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt P Ashworth R E Ex Engr 3rd grade temporary rank and Depy Consulting Engineer for Railways Madras is transferred to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the Khandwa-Akola Basim Railway Survey.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Govt of India have been pleased to sanction surveys being undertaken for the following proposed lines of Railway in connection with the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway:—(i) Sherpur via Netrakona, to Kishoriganj (ii) Netrakona to Mymensingh; (iii) Dacca to a point on the Pudda river, opposite Gaolundo. The surveys have been placed under the control of the Director of Railway Construction and will be known as the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway for Extension Surveys.

Mr J Woodside Ex Engr 3rd grade State Railways is on return from leave, appointed Depy Consulting for Railways, Bombay until further orders.

Mr A Bewley, Ex Engr 2nd grade, State Railways, is on return from leave appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways Madras until further orders

The six months special leave on urgent private affairs granted to Mr A S Jameson Locomotive Supdt Eastern Bengal State Railway 1 in class grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India into furlough on medical certificate and extended to 12 months.

## WRECK OF A BRITISH SHIP.

The "Morgenbladet" publishes the following from Nansos, on the Norwegian coast: "The steamer Zurich, of London, bound for London from Archangel, with a cargo of timber, was wrecked in a gale on the morning of the 20th inst. The way to the cabin and the stores was blocked by some of her deck cargo which got loose. The crew constructed two rafts, and managed to keep on the forward part of the vessel until the evening of the next day, when the vessel sank. On one of the rafts were the captain, the three engineers, the second mate, the steward, four coloured men, and two dogs. On the other raft were the mate, the boatswain, a stoker, one white, and five black sailors. Both rafts were without provisions or water. The captain was picked up by a boat on the first raft on the 24th inst., near the Vigten Islands; all the rest had perished. The second raft was washed ashore on October 25th, with only the corpse of a negro on it."

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For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Gathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

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## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ACCORDING to M. Grellet, in a paper to the Academie de Medicine, Paris, the dressing of soil with lime for farming purposes on the plateau of Chatillon-sur-Loing (Loiret) has expelled the malaria from the district. The soil there is clayey, and rests on hard; impermeable pudding stone. The anti-malarial influence of lime is not well understood, but it may account for the absence of malaria in many parts which are marshy or humid—for example, Egypt after the Nile floods.

Mr. Cowper-Coles has invented an apparatus for locating sounds. It consists of a sound reflector, which can be turned in all directions, and when it is in line with the source of the sound the operator hears it most distinctly. A hearing tube is adjusted at the focus of the reflector. Conversation can be carried on between ships or over long distances, without raising the voice, by having two of these locators. One correspondent speaks through the tube into the reflector of one, and the other hears through the tube of his reflector. Experiments at St. Margaret's Bay showed that the ticking of a watch in the focus of one reflector could be heard in another at a distance at 20 feet when a strong wind blew across the line of sound.

A Russian engineer, M. Olschewsky, after long researches based on the method of Michaelis, has made a good artificial stone. Michaelis showed that hot steam acting on slaked lime and ground quartz produced a hard silicate of lime, resembling the natural stone. Olschewsky employs 2 to 10 parts by weight of lime, and 98 to 90 parts of sand. Artificial bricks and slates are made in this way, and as they do not absorb moisture like natural stone they are better for some building purposes. The blocks are whitish, but can be coloured artificially. Their form depends on the mould, and can be highly ornamental. In Germany, Denmark, Holland, and Russia, this new industry is flourishing so well that already 150 works are making the stone. It promises to be active in parts of England, where sand and lime are common—for example, Surrey and Kent.

M. Violle, the well-known French chemist, recently announced to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, that a new radiant metal had been extracted from pitch blende. It seems to approach titanium in its properties, and is a far more powerful radiator than uranium.

M. de Lapparent has tried the wireless telegraph successfully between Chamounix and the Observatory of M. Vallot, Mont Blanc, a distance of eight miles, with a difference of altitude of 10,000 feet. An important new observation was made by him, namely, that, while the electric state of the atmosphere did not prevent the working of the appratus, the electric lighting of Chamounix made communication impossible.

Mr. C. E. Kelway has invented a method of locating sounds by means of wireless telegraphy. It was recently shown to the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and is under consideration by the Lights committee of Trinity House. The inventor hopes that it will obviate the use of the lead in thick weather, and prevent the standing of ships, epcept through criminal negligence.

The French have succeeded in acclimatising a gutta-percha tree, the Eucomia Ulmoides from the Sonda Archipelago. The tree is flourishing in the Colonial Garden at Nogent-sur-Marne, under temperate conditions. It is hardy, and the fruit contains over 27 per cent. of gutta-percha of a very good quality.

The Eucomia is placed by Oliver and Weiss among the Euphorbiaceæ, and near the Crontonodeæ. The leaves and bark, as well as the fruit, contain gutta-percha, but in small proportion. The plant is common in the north of China in temperate parts, and is best cultivated from the shoots. It has withstood the winter of Paris in the open air, and might, therefore, be grown in the South of England.

It is known that chloroform and ether have an action on moist seeds, and forbid germination, but according to M. Coupin, in a note to the Academie des Sciences, they have no action on dry seeds, and consequently might be used to kill insects among the seeds.

In the "American Machinist" Mr. Frank Richards gives his experience of liquid air as applied to propel motor-cars. Liquid air is a safe means of carrying compressed air, and can be employed to work a compressed air-engine. A tricycle could be worked by it at less than the expense of a horse.

The geysers of the Yellowstone are growing feebler, and in eight or ten years if they decline at the same rate they will disappear. Since 1895 Minerva Terrace has become extinct, the discharge from Pulpit and Jupiter Terraces has also fallen off, and the Narrow Gauge—a fissure vent—in almost exhausted. Roaring Mountain, though steaming yet, is silent. The Black Growler is less active, the Fountain Geyser is extinct, and the Dewey Geyser near by is a wretched substitute. The Giant Paint Pots are shrunken; the pink half being out of action. The Grand Geyser, which "erupted" daily, does it only thrice in a season, and the Cascade has also lost its frequency.

"Engineering" mentions a new cypher which is held to be invaluable. The "Padlock Cypher," as it is called, employs 26 card slips, each having a capital letter in black on the left-hand side, as well as two alphabets in horizontal lines, the upper row in black and consecutive from a to z; the lower row in red but with a broken alphabet, so that no letter is similar to the letter above in the top row. The back of each slip has the same capital letter on the left-hand side, but printed in red, and it also has two alphabets, the upper row, consecutive in red, the other being a broken alphabet, as on the other side of the slip. A keyword is agreed on by sender and receiver. The sender arranges the slips so that the black capitals spell the keyword, picks out his message letter by letter from the black alphabet, and writes down the corresponding red letters in the lower alphabet. The receiver arranging his slips so that the red capitals spell the keyword, reverses the process and solves the cryptogram.

According to M. Salomon Reinach, a well-known French anthropologist (see "L'Anthropologie," Vol. X., 1899, p. 397), there was in 1000 B.C., an overland trade in tin between the British Islands and Thrace or Macedonia. The relations of Britain, Northern Europe, and Western Asia are proved by the diffusion of tin, amber, spiral ornaments and bronze implements. Homeric Greece (800 B. C.) knew the Celtic name of the Cassiterides or tin islands, and the phenomenon of the short nights of North Britain. The tin was brought to the Egean by Greeks or Barbarians, who sought an oversea route in order to keep the trade in their own hands. The invention of the anchor by Midas of Phrygia rendered this feasible. Reinach considers that he first brought lead and tin to Greece by the north-west sea route, and that the Phœnicians got the trade into their hands later. Leak, Hamilton, and Ramsay re-discovered Phrygia, but 27 centuries ago the Phrygians discovered Britain.

At the Academie de Medicine, France, M. Laborde reports fourteen fresh cases of resuscitation from apparent death by the method of rhythmic traction of the tongue. Half were cases of drowning, and took from 20 to 60 minutes of treatment to revive them. Another case was brought back to life after three hours of traction.

"Magnalium" is a new alloy of magnesium and aluminium (10 to 30 per cent. by weight of the former metal), which has been introduced by Dr. L. Mach; and is a bright, silvery metal, hard and good for turning.

The "Tour du Monde" states that a postal service by carrier pigeon is to be established in New Zealand between Otea or Grande-Barrier Island and the capital. The service will be twice a month, and the letters, written on thin paper with pencil, will be enclosed in quills.

The success of motor cars in different countries may be gathered from the trade journals. Austria has one automobile journal, Belgium and Germany two, Britain three or four, the United States seven or eight, and France 12, including two dailies, one bi-weekly, two monthlies, and seven weeklies.

There is a prevailing notion among process-workers that zinc must ultimately give place to copper for the best class of half-tone etching, and, indeed, copper is now very largely used by the best London process firms. Hence special interest is attached to Signor Danesi's suggestion in the *Photographische Correspondenz*, to use copper-plated zinc, which he says, is fully equal to copper, and the copper-plating costs very little if done on a manufacturing scale. The zinc plates are carefully cleaned with potash to remove traces of grease, and are then connected as the cathode in an alkaline depositing bath, plain copper plates forming the anode, the current being 3 amperes per square centimetre. After five minutes the zinc plates are removed and polished with whiting, which polishing in no way damages the coating if care is taken. The zinc plates are now transferred to an ordinary acid depositing bath and allowed to remain for four minutes the current being 1 ampere per square centimetre. On removal, the plates are once more polished with whiting. The alkaline depositing bath mentioned above is prepared by dissolving 200 grammes of copper acetate in 1 litre of water, when 100 c. c. of liquor ammoniæ is added. This produces a precipitate which is dissolved by adding 500 grammes of cyanide of potassium. A fish glue sensitive coating is used on the coppered plates, and after development as usual, a 40 per cent. solution of ferric chloride is employed for the first etching, two minutes being allowed for this etching. The copper film being thus dissolved, the etching is continued with 3 per cent. nitric acid.

A TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Reader, do you know what real cocoa is? To economical housewives, and wide-awake people generally, the *best* cocoa and that of Van Houten are synonymous terms. The cocoa manufactured by that well-known firm is a preparation from the very best cocoa-beans, and contains all the valuable nutritive and stimulating properties natural to cocoa. The cocoa-bean contains an alkaloid called "Theobromine," which is the principle of the
*"cup that cheers, but does not inebriate."*

The great point of difference between the stimulating properties of alcohol, and that of theobromine is, that the use of the former causes a subsequent depression, which is proportional to the amount of stimulation it has previously brought about; the use of the latter (theobromine) is unattended by such unpleasant after-effects. Of course, only a first-class cocoa, such as Van Houten's, will work in the aforesaid manner. *That* cocoa has been described as "A triumph of science!" It is quite pure, extremely soluble, and easy of assimilation and digestion by the weakest stomach. It costs but a trifle, being less than one farthing per cup; and it is the simplest drink to make ready, of the whole catalogue of possible beverages. It smells so good, and tastes so delicious, that when you try it you will certainly exclaim: "Ah! indeed, it *is* a triumph of science!"

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*The Lancet*, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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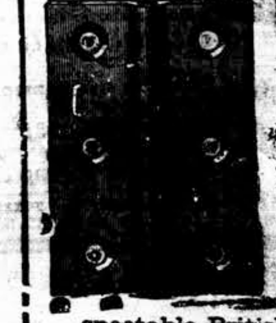

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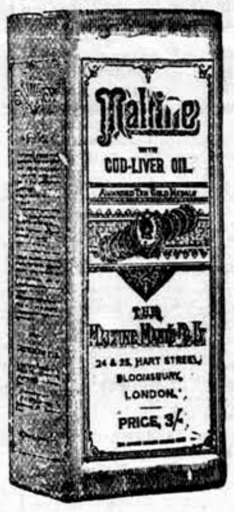
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